



JPRS Report

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IRAN

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Near East & South Asia

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International Affairs

UN To Help With Reforestation Project

92WN0184B Tehran ABRAR in Persian 13 Nov 91 p 9

[Text] With the cooperation of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), for the first time the Forest Seed Production Center's project will be implemented over an area of 300 hectares this year in the Teshbandan-e Amol area. Likewise, with the creation of industrial paper complexes in the provinces of Kordistan and Bakhteran, extensive land in these areas will be cultivated with pine trees, and in this way the country's wood production will also be increased.

These comments were made by Engineer Mohammad 'Ali Fatukian, deputy director for forestry affairs for the National Forests and Pastures Organization, in an interview with an economic sector reporter from the IRNA.

He said: In the implementation of the government's policies, more than 120,000 hectares of forest in the northern part of the country have been transferred to the private sector through auctions and public notices in the framework of forestry projects.

Eng. Fatukian explained: By the end of this year [20 March 1992] about 350,000 hectares of the country's northern forests will have been transferred to private-sector wood industry owners and forest cooperatives in the framework of forestry projects. According to him, in this way a total of 1.5 million hectares of northern forests will be covered by active forestry projects.

Eng. Fatukian said that this year the nation's wood production has increased to 2.3 million cubic meters, up from 1.8 million last year. He noted: By the end of the year 1373 [20 March 1995], 1.9 million hectares of land in the northern part of the country will be covered by forestry projects, and wood production will be up to 4 million cubic meters per year.

He said: All of these projects will be transferred for implementation to private-sector industrialists and cooperatives.

Eng. Fatukian said that last year 90 million saplings were produced, including wood product and multipurpose trees.

He explained: In view of the increase in forestry projects and the expansion of the program in the next five-year plan, the number of saplings produced will go up to 500 million per year, more than 80 percent of which will be produced by the private sector through the transfer to them of projects for implementation.

Tractor Motors Exported to Libya, Turkey

92AS0337D Tehran RESALAT in Persian 17 Nov 91 p 15

[Text] Tabriz—Central News Unit—The first series of tractor motors built by the Tractor Manufacturing Complex Organization of Tabriz's Motor Company,

including 318 motors valued at 970 million rials, were exported to Libya and Turkey.

In announcing this, the executive director of the Tabriz Motor Manufacturing Company discussed this company's activities in the manufacture of industrial and agricultural motors. He said: In the first six months of the current year [21 March - 22 September 1991], more than 6,000 agricultural, industrial and vehicle motors of various kinds were produced at this factory, and this is a striking increase over the same period the previous year.

He added: By the end of the current year [20 March 1992], this company's maritime motor production line will go into operation, and when this production line's operations begin, the country's needs for various maritime motors will be met.

He said: In view of the high quality of the motors this company produces, the Tabriz Motor Manufacturing Company is discussing the transfer of technology with Libya. If an agreement is reached, the Islamic Republic of Iran will build and put into operation a tractor motor production line in Libya.

It is worth stating that last year 1,323 agricultural and industrial motors of various kinds were produced at the Tabriz Motor Manufacturing Company at the Tabriz Tractor Complex.

Japan's Kobe Steel Agrees To Build Complex in Qeshm

92AS0241F London KEYHAN in Persian 24 Oct 91 p 1

[Text] Japan's Kobe Steel company and its affiliates signed a note of mutual understanding with the Islamic Republic and announced a preliminary agreement in principle to build a chemical complex at Qeshm Island to produce methanol, urea, and ammoniac. The capacity of this production complex is 600,000 tons per year, and its costs have been estimated at about \$6 billion. Last week officials associated with the Qeshm Island Free Trade Zone announced that based on talks held with officials of Kobe Steel of Japan, 60 percent of the capital needed to put into operation the chemical products production complex at Qeshm will be procured from the Qeshm Development Organization and its affiliates, and the remaining 40 percent will be procured from the aforementioned Japanese company and its affiliates. The MEED economic weekly of London wrote that the note of mutual understanding to build the methanol and ammoniac production complex was signed for the Islamic Republic by 'Ali Shams Ardekani, executive director of the Qeshm Development Organization, and for Japan by Takami, executive director of international affairs for Japan's Kobe Steel company. The aforementioned publication noted that officials of the Islamic Republic agreed that if all of the capital needed to begin the complex's construction is procured by the Japanese, Iran will also procure the land and gas needed for this unit, and in addition that talks will be held concerning the production, exportation, and sale of the unit's products in the special framework of the Qeshm Island Free

Trade Zone. In reporting on the three days of talks on the Qeshm Island Free Trade Zone, publications printed in the Islamic Republic wrote that the first units in the project to build the Qeshm chemical products production complex will go into operation in 1995. These publications also noted that the foreign exchange needed for the complex committed by Iran will be procured at the floating rate and made available to the project's executive official.

Regional Affairs

Cooperation Protocol Signed With Turkmen Republic

92AS0174E Tehran ABRAR in Persian 10 Oct 91 p 3

[Interview with Safar Morad Niaf, the president of Turkmen Republic, by reporters; place and date not given; boldface words as published]

[Text] A cooperation protocol concerning the establishment and expansion of overall cooperation in cultural, economic and scientific areas was signed yesterday afternoon between the Turkmen Soviet Republic and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

This cooperation protocol was signed at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport between Mr. Safar Morad Niaf and Dr. Velayati during the former's departure for Sari along with his accompanying delegation.

Niaf, who headed this delegation to Iran yesterday, will return to his country today after visiting Sari and Mashhad.

In an interview with reporters, the president of Turkmen Republic described the purpose of his visit as the expansion of overall cooperation between Iran and Turkomanistan.

Expressing his pleasure in this visit and in the negotiations, he wished prosperity for the nation and Government of Iran and officially invited Dr. Velayati to that republic.

Dr. Velayati also announced in this interview that soon the Iranian consulate in 'Eshqabad and the office of the representative of Turkmen Republic in Tehran will begin operations. Also, in the near future, a joint committee regarding the relations between Iran and the Turkmen Soviet Republic will be formed.

The minister of foreign affairs added: It is projected that railroad travel will be established between Iran and Turkmen Republic and from there to other Soviet republics. He emphasized: This issue is quite essential to gaining access to the free seas and the transport of goods.

Referring to the border areas between Iran and the Turkmen Soviet Republic, Dr. Velayati said: It is projected that in other border areas as well, places for the travel residents on both sides will be created and more facilities will be provided for the citizens of both countries.

Tehran-Ankara Round-Trip Train Fare Drop

92AS0297C Tehran RESALAT in Persian 5 Nov 91 p 11

[Text] Tehran—IRNA: On the recommendation of the Islamic Republic of Iran Railroad Company and with the approval of the Economic Council, 1,500 rials will be collected for foreign passenger train services on the Tehran-Ankara and Tehran-Moscow lines.

The public relations office of the Islamic Republic of Iran Railroad Company reports that the aforementioned recommendation was approved by the Economic Council on 22 Mehr 1370 [14 October 1991].

Based on this measure, the total price of a train ticket on the Tehran-Ankara line, including the cost given above, will be 22,000 rials, and it will be 30,000 rials on the Tehran-Moscow line, of which the 1,500 rials per passenger for foreign passenger train services must be deposited by the passenger in account number 574.67 at the Central Bank, and the deposit receipt must be submitted to the ticket sales booth. The remainder of the ticket price will be collected in cash at the ticket sales booth.

It is worth mentioning that in the first weeks of its operation the fees for foreign passenger train services on the Tehran-Ankara line were 40,000 rials per passenger. Therefore, passengers who have paid 40,000 rials can collect the difference at the train ticket sales booth.

Protocol on Tehran-Ankara Passenger Train Signed

92AS0297E Tehran RESALAT in Persian 6 Nov 91 p 11

[Text] RESALAT's mobile correspondent in Ankara, Turkey: To study the issues and problems of the operating Tehran-Ankara line and provide better services to passengers, on 8/4/1370 [26 October 1991] a meeting was held in Ankara attended by the Turkish TCDD Railroad Council and the Railroad Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

RESALAT's mobile correspondent in Ankara, Turkey reports that after the announcement of the problems by the Iranian delegation and the comprehensive studies, the two sides signed a protocol whose contents are printed below:

1. Free passage of passenger cars by ferry between the Van and Tatvan stations without passengers dismounting from the cars.
2. To provide awareness of the time the trains will enter the stations along the rail route in Iran and Turkey, the two sides agree to send detailed schedules to each other on the train activities on their lines.
3. In view of the problems passengers now have boarding or disembarking the ferry at Darvan and Tatvan and carrying their possessions, it was agreed that the Turkish railroad will provide a number of hand carts to move passenger suitcases and baggage.

4. To make the trip easier for passengers going to Istanbul, tickets for passengers in Tehran going to Istanbul will be in one car, and if all of those are sold another car will also be used.

5. It was agreed that one day before the train departs each side will notify the other of the number of passengers who have purchased tickets, and when the train enters the Kapikuy Station the chief of the Iran railroad will give a list of the passengers to the railroad contact in this station.

6. In view of the Iran Railroad Company's recommendation to welcome the passenger car on the ferry boat, it was agreed that the subject of how to procure a carpenter from the ferry boat to warm the cars will be studied by the Turkish railroad and the results given to the Iran Railroad Company.

7. The two sides will make the necessary efforts to increase the capacity to haul goods and passengers on the Iran-Turkey railroad.

8. It was agreed that the Islamic Republic of Iran Railroad Company will take the necessary steps to return Turkey's cars quickly, the number of which will be announced to the representative of the Iran Railroad Company by 10/24/91.

It is worth mentioning that this protocol was signed in Ankara by the Turkish railroad representative Mr. Soleyman Yavuz and the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran Railroad Company Mr. Hamid Sadiqpur.

Internal Affairs

Kho'iniha on Countering Western Cultural Aggression

92AS0230A Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 29 Oct 91
p 14

[Text] Education and Art Service—The political consultant to the leader and chief of the Strategic Research Organization emphasized the danger of indifference on the part of university students and young people towards political and Islamic matters and the tendency towards Western culture, and he called upon university people to prepare themselves to oppose seriously the danger of America's invasion.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'iniha, speaking before a group of students of the Martyr Beheshti University Islamic Society at the opening of Anti-World Imperialism Week, praised the designation of this week, and said that 13 Aban [4 November], the day the American spy nest was taken over by the students, is a positive day. He said:

Today the American threat to the world of Islam, and especially the Islamic Republic of Iran as the leader of the Islamic movements, is much greater than in all these recent decades. Likewise, the crimes the leaders of the Arab Persian Gulf nations are committing against the

Islamic Republic of Iran are much greater than the crimes they committed in the entire period since the revolution.

Today, with the military treaties they are signing with America, these countries are openly and officially threatening our security. During the eight years of Iraq's imposed war against Iran, they gave oil dollars to Saddam so he would be supported and triumphant in attacking and fighting the Islamic Republic of Iran at America's behest.

Today, even more nakedly than in those few years, they have started a new attack. The treaty Kuwait has signed with America turning over Bubiyan Island is not merely for the purpose of defending Kuwait. Something similar is being discussed in Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates also intend to strengthen their ties.

They know that since the beginning a basic and crucial point for the Islamic Republic of Iran has been opposition and resistance against America. Since the beginning of the movement our great leader has continually stressed the point that the question of America is a serious and basic danger in Iran and the Islamic nations.

His Holiness the Imam's exile in 1342 [21 March 1963 - 20 March 1964] was because of his revolutionary, hard-line and decisive positions towards America, not his attack on the Shah. It was his famous speech against the capitulation. In his talks, His Holiness the Imam always referred to America as the main enemy of Iran and Islam, and the governments of the Persian Gulf are well aware of this point. Therefore, they are officially threatening the security of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the treaties they are signing. I believe that Kuwait's treaty is not an internal treaty.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'iniha mentioned increasing danger from America in the future, and he discussed the Palestine question. He said: What is happening today in the name of Palestine is really aimed at solving Israel's problem and establishing security for the usurper regime, and in this area also the Islamic Republic of Iran opposes America. America seeks to end serious Arab opposition to Israel, and for this purpose it is preparing them to sit at the negotiating table.

He added: Under these circumstances when none of the governments or reputable political groups have the power to oppose the American Middle East peace conference plan, the Islamic Republic of Iran is organizing a conference whose primary role is openly and clearly to oppose the policies of America and Israel.

Mr. Kho'iniha then discussed the position and importance of the ceremonies commemorating 13 Aban. He said: This year under these circumstances we are holding the Student Day ceremonies, and we must pay more attention to the serious and increasing danger from America to the Islamic Republic of Iran and the world of Islam. America is trying to prove that Islam does not have the efficiency and power to guide and lead. They are trying to get the young people to accept the idea that

the age of Islam is over and that it does not have the ability to rise against the imperialist powers. It was for this very reason that they conducted the imposed war to weaken the Islamic revolution. However, America feels that the problem still remains. The hostile attitude towards America is still firm and living. The talks by the exalted leader and the nation's top officials at the conference supporting the Islamic revolution of the people of Palestine in Tehran illustrate support for this.

Today America has come closer than ever to our borders, and we must therefore be more vigilant than before, and we must be prepared to deal with the danger that threatens us. One suitable environment for this purpose is the universities, where the nation's effective young people are located. Renewed and profound attention to Islam and Islamic values and firm adherence to Islam are necessary, and I feel that today that luminous quality of attention to Islam, Islamic fundamentals and prejudice in favor of Islamic values does not exist in the way we had it in all those fleeting years. The Islamic societies, with every method they know, must first deal kindly and sincerely with that group that has become indifferent to political affairs. If they think there is no danger from the foreign powers, more attention to the surroundings and current events around us shows that the danger must be taken seriously. If they think it is not necessary to rely on Islamic values and principles to deal with that danger, let them hear the words of the Imam on this, and let them know that today there is no power but Islam that can stand against the threat of the Americans. The events in the East Bloc showed that the thinking that led the young generation astray has no roots or truth. The reality of the idea of atheism was exposed.

The speaker then added: The danger must be taken seriously, and we must believe that other than Islam no power can confront this Western cultural, economic, political, and military assault. The nation must be awakened more than before, and they must be watched constantly. The people must be warned every moment about the danger of America's presence next to us and the neighboring nations. America has a dangerous dream about the region's future, and its most important goal is to oppose the Islamic Republic of Iran, especially if the Arabs come to terms with Israel. The danger is much more serious than we feel.

The political consultant to the leader then addressed the university community. He said: In view of these issues, the university community and the university must renew this affiliation with Islam and Islamic thought. Currently, a number of university students have become really indifferent and have given up. This danger of cultural invasion, of which tens of years ago warnings and talks were given by Jalal Al-e Ahmad, Shari'ati, and before all of them, with full force, His Holiness the Imam, is the matter of Westernization and falling into the trap of the culture of the West.

It is not expected of our youth, especially the university people and the student generation, who live in the cultural environment, that they should soon forget about

the danger of leaning towards Western culture, and that they should show in various ways in life that they are inclined towards the culture of the West, and it would be regrettable if such a thing were observed. Following this very situation comes political indifference. Today some of our students have become indifferent to political issues and do not sense the danger.

Continuing his talk, he then discussed the involvement of our universities with issues of Western leanings and said: It is important to realize that Islam is the only force that can shoulder the flag of resistance to imperialism and America, and its standard bearers are the Muslim clergy and religious scholars. Instead of momentary and short-term issues, students must pay attention to these matters. America tries to exaggerate momentary concerns, to divert us from the essential issues. I therefore advise those in our country who have the power to remove a rival force or political faction that this is a mistake today. Let them know that the danger of America in the future is more serious, and we ourselves can oppose it. Even with the grace of God, it will still take place through our own concern. Therefore, if there are rival factions with differing views and one of them sets out to eliminate the other as a way to put the nation's power in the hands one group as a way of solving problems, this is a mistake. The main danger is this one, and if the nation is not unified, we will not be able to fight that danger.

He advised: We must look beyond these issues. We must not imagine that yesterday's danger has vanished and that only the domestic danger remains to be solved.

I must also make mention of the clergy. When the Imam said that Islam and the clergy were the only bastion capable of standing against the Shah, it was not as if the clergy is without fault or defects, and the Imam did not believe there was no objection to the clergy. He well understood the internal difficulties of the clergy, and he knew about the unacceptable elements.

I warn that while there is serious danger next to us and beyond our borders, we must not calmly occupy ourselves with these internal matters and then suddenly see that a number of our comrades in arms among the young people and students in the universities have become indifferent to Islam and the revolution. You must help the young people who are falling into the net of cheap culture and take this matter seriously. You must understand those who have become indifferent to political matters. We must not permit our young generation and clergy to become indifferent, to the extent the government can resist foreign pressures, and if the enemy is able to get domestic influence and make the people indifferent, they will be able to knock us over with a feather.

Government officials cannot fight America with prayers and incantations. They can fight with the concern and support of the people. Therefore, let those who have the power try not to eliminate the factions that do not suit them. As a brother with no expectations, I feel that some

dealings involving several intermediaries are under the influence of mischief aimed at preparing for future dangers. I advise the nation's officials and political movements, whether they be those with power and support or those on the other side, to deal sincerely with this indifferent group and let us revitalize this heroic anti-imperialist spirit in the lap of Islam and alongside the clergy, lest we say that every clergyman is inadequate because of one problem. Every individual from every class has problems. There is never a day when we do not draw more boundaries than in the past because of these problems, while not taking seriously this danger that threatens us.

At the conclusion of his talk, Mr. Musavi Khu'iniha then spoke in praise of the forthcoming Majles elections and discussed the Council of Guardians. He said: We must take care that the elections are not held in such a way that you take away from the people the necessary attention to the serious dangers and they are ignored. While the elections are among the most important political affairs, which show the involvement of the people and reflect the desires and tendencies of society, with the people they elect, the people show what kind of thinking they want, on the condition that all those who want to be active in the elections are able to express their ideas freely, and that the people elect them based on these kinds of ideas and tendencies.

I advise that while the elections must be held with public enthusiasm and fervor, with sufficient and complete freedom for the people and without the use of force, at the same time the important thing is that attention also be given to the serious danger. What I mean by the use of force is that we keep intervention in the elections from above to a minimum, and a minimum that is acceptable to the conditions of Islam and the Constitution. We must never express prior views on what the people are able to express views about in the elections, whether a person believes in Islam or not, whether a person believes in the vice regency of the chief jurisprudent or not. Every person shows this in his political activities, and the people can recognize it. Therefore, beyond what is prohibited to them under the law, we must not express opinions.

Students Protest Return of Liberalism, Capitalism *92AS0224C Tehran ABRAR in Persian 14 Oct 91 p 3*

[Text] Political Service—The National Union of University Student Islamic Societies (strengthening and unity office) has issued a statement protesting the assault on student political and cultural dignity and the return of liberalism and capitalism.

The statement, addressed to committed university people, Muslims, and revolutionary and aware students, says:

The course of events in the last year in society and especially the universities, has created many anxieties for the children of the revolution. The revitalization of liberalism in all its dimensions, cultural, political, and

economic, is clearly evident, and it is manifested in the universities in the form of renewed domination by elements unfamiliar and alien to the values of Islam and the revolution, and attacks on Muslim and revolutionary students.

Examples of this are attacks on Muslim students during the 13 Aban [4 October] ceremonies last year in Shiraz, the incident at Tabriz University and the insult of sacred symbols by one of the teachers, praise for the general secretary of the Rastakhiz Party at an official Esfahan University meeting and following that expelling and threatening protesting students, the night attack on the Union of University Student Islamic Societies and the theft of valuable documents and assets, and finally the installment of an individual with a record of political problems as president of Martyr Beheshti Medical Sciences University, along with a few other incidents. In this regard, unfortunately we have seen also that even some friends are unwittingly pouring grist into the enemy mill. Examples of this are the improper approach taken by the office of the respected president of the republic in implementing its views and preventing the implementation of the plan of the University Student Islamic Society in the ceremonies opening the academic year, as well as the very weak performance of the Supreme Revolutionary Cultural Council, which, by approving the new guidelines for management, has opened the door to dominance by uncommitted people with credentials.

This statement adds: Eleven years ago, Muslim and committed students, formed into Islamic societies thanks to a message given on New Year's Day 1359 [21 March 1980] by His Holiness the Imam (may his grave be sanctified) who said "a basic revolution must take place in the nation's universities," began the cultural revolution, and the fruit of that uprising by Muslim students was the Supreme Revolutionary Cultural Council. Unfortunately, however, we are seeing that after 11 years the same council is condemning the actions of these same Muslim students in protesting the presence of a questionable political element at the head of a university in an Islamic nation. Worse than that, it is threatening the Muslim student with being called before the disciplinary committee, and for the first time since the revolution it brings the military into the sacred sanctuary of the university. If would be better, instead of using improper procedures such as the use of force and taking away the dignity and self-confidence of Muslim students, if the Supreme Revolutionary Cultural Council would prevent the university from returning to where it was before the revolution, and, preserving its own respected and lofty position and avoiding political decisions, if it would pursue a basic revolution in the universities.

This statement emphasizes: With devotion to God and reliance on the values and credibility given to them by the great Khomeyni (may his grave be sanctified), and after him also the esteemed leader of the Islamic revolution dear Khamene'i, who has also constantly emphasized this based on the clear text of the will of the Imam

(may his grave be sanctified), the Muslim students will act forcefully upon their lawful religious obligation and they will deal decisively with any kind of opposition to sacred Islamic values.

In the same connection they will participate in the great gathering of Muslim students to be held on Tuesday 7/23/1370 [17 October 1991] at 1300 hours at the Tehran University Mosque, and we declare our opposition to the assault on the political and cultural dignity of students and the return of liberalism and capitalism.

Effects of Burning Kuwaiti Oil Wells Viewed

92WN0118A Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI
in Persian 30 Oct 91 p 14

[Text] Poisonous gasses rising from the burning wells of Kuwait have raised air toxicity in the Persian Gulf region to the level of the world's large cities.

The IRNA reports yesterday from Tokyo that Taher Hoseyn, a "professor at King Fahd University" in Saudia Arabia, announced the above while addressing participants at an international conference on acid rain in East Asia. He said: Extensive research must be done to get accurate estimates of the damages to the people in this area caused by the burning wells in Kuwait.

Continuing, he added: Kuwait's burning wells burn about 2.5 million barrels of oil daily and they pour 200,000 tons of sulphuric oxide into the air.

He noted that air samples have been taken in various parts of the Middle East and it has been observed that in addition to the sulphuric oxide, the quantity of toxic gases such as arsenic and cadmium in those areas is comparable to that of the world's important cities.

Researchers from Japan, South Korea, China, the Soviet Union, and Saudi Arabia participated in the one-day international conference on acid rain in East Asia, held yesterday in the city of Kit Kyosho, Japan.

War Damage to Agriculture Estimated at \$27 Billion

92AS0337E Tehran RESALAT in Persian 19 Nov 91
p 11

[Text] Tehran—IRNA—According to expert estimates, so far the agriculture sector has \$26 to \$27 billion resulting from the imposed war.

Dr. Kalantari, minister of agriculture, announced the above during his visit yesterday with 'Abd ol-Rahim Farah, assistant secretary general of the United Nations and chief of the U.N. delegation sent to assess the damages of the imposed war.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture Public Relations Office, at this meeting the secretary general of the United Nations announced that during his visits he saw the destruction of agricultural areas, the destruction and pollution of agricultural soil, and the destruction of forests.

Iran's minister of agriculture noted that the provinces of Azarbayjan, Kordestan, Bakhteran, and Ilam were directly exposed to the war. He said: In these areas, the farmers were either killed or forced to flee.

Noting that 50 percent of the people in the war areas are farmers, he said: In this regard, livestock was either lost or plundered by the enemy along with agricultural implements and equipment.

According to the minister of agriculture, in all the war-stricken areas all of the orchards, agricultural installations, wells, irrigation systems, and thousands of hectares of agricultural land were destroyed and made useless.

He said that as the result of the imposed war, 1.5 million date trees were destroyed, and the rest are dying because of being outside the irrigation system and the deterioration of the soil.

Dr. Kalantari said: The huge sugarcane factories at Haft Tepeh and Karun were each attacked eight times, and were rebuilt.

In conclusion, he announced that in view of these great losses we are faced with a shortage of capital, and we consider help from the international organizations essential.

Creation of Cooperative Ministry Detailed

92AS0224B Tehran ABRAR in Persian 13 Oct 91 p 4

[Text] Offices and administrative centers in the ministries and the various organizations working in connection with the cooperative sector are dissolved and all their resources are to be transferred to the Ministry of Cooperatives.

The Law on the Cooperative Sector of the Economy of the Islamic Republic of Iran was explained yesterday in a talk with media correspondents by Mr. Fuad Karimi, deputy minister of labor and social affairs and chief of the Organization to Expand Productive and Development Cooperatives.

He said: The goals of the cooperative sector include creating and procuring conditions and resources for jobs for everyone with the aim of achieving full employment as well as preventing the concentration of wealth in the hands of special individuals and groups, in order to achieve social justice.

According to Karimi, before the revolution there was a law on cooperative companies, which were treated as a part of the private sector, but now under the new law the cooperatives are a separate sector.

The chief of the Organization to Expand Productive and Development Cooperatives discussed Part 3 of the Cooperative Sector Law, which deals with capital. He said: Cooperative companies are companies where all or at least 51 percent of the capital is given to the company by its members.

He added: The government ministries, organizations, and companies and those affiliated with the government and under its mantle, the banks, the municipalities, the national Islamic councils, the Foundation for the Oppressed and other public organizations may offer help in the form of interest-free loans or in any other lawful manner to the cooperatives in the procurement or increase of capital, without being members.

Concerning the formation of the Ministry of Cooperatives, he said: The rural cooperative organizations, the mining cooperatives, the centers to expand production and development services, and offices and administrative centers in the ministries and the various organizations working in connection with the cooperative sector are dissolved and all their responsibilities, prerogatives, assets, budget credits, and other resources are to be transferred to the Ministry of Cooperatives, and this ministry is formed with the use of their existing budgets and resources.

Karimi noted: The organizations and organizational positions of the Ministry of Cooperatives, which are not to exceed the number of posts and organizations that have been dissolved, will be designated as recommended by the minister of cooperatives and confirmed by the Organization of Administrative and Employment Affairs within six months (and during this period the dissolved organizations will continue to carry out their responsibilities as before).

He mentioned the lack of connection between the production cooperatives and distribution as one of the shortcomings of the cooperatives under the old method. He added: Consumer cooperatives were not connected to the producers, and this caused a shortage of goods in the cooperatives. Comparing the old and new cooperatives, he said: The old cooperatives were not in harmony with the laws, but based on the new law the cooperatives must conform to this law.

Karimi mentioned as another problem of the old cooperatives the procurement of material resources. He said: These cooperatives were formed with little capital, and they were vulnerable in competition with the private sector. Under the new law, the government will participate in increasing the ability of the cooperatives, and the banks will also cooperate.

He noted: The law also provides for a fund to protect the cooperatives. In conclusion, Karimi said: The Ministry of Cooperatives is among the other ministries and does not occupy a special area. This ministry will make suitable preparations so that the people will be able to play a part in production and distribution activities.

It is worth mentioning that the Law on the Cooperative Sector of the Economy of the Islamic Republic of Iran was approved by the Majles in public session on 6/13/1370 [4 September 1991], and was sent to all the ministries, organizations, government institutions, and revolutionary organizations by the president of the republic for implementation on 7/24/1370 [16 October 1991].

Hashemian Accused of Conspiracy Against Imam's Line

92AS0293A London KEYHAN in Persian 21 Nov 91 p 1

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam "Hoseyn Hashemian," the deputy speaker of the Majles, was accused by the "special court of clerics" of "conspiracy against the Imam's line" and after being summoned to the unknown location of the special prosecutor's office for the clerics, he was interrogated for hours. "Hashemian," accompanied by a few other representatives, had recently visited Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri and also ayatollahs Golpayegani and Araki in Qom.

This report was revealed by SALAM newspaper, managed by Mohammad Musavi-Kho'iniha, the head of the group that took the American diplomats hostage in Tehran, and then IRNA was forced to verify it in its English report for other countries.

The deputy speaker of the Majles, following the interrogation, was allowed to return home. But it is unclear whether he was acquitted or whether future punishment has been ruled for him.

The Khamene'i-Rafsanjani duo, sensing the possible threat from the opposing clerics, have recently activated the special court of the clerics as a tool to threaten opposing and rival clerics.

Deputies Declare Montazeri Worthy To Succeed Khamene'i

92AS0293B London KEYHAN in Persian 28 Nov 91 pp 1-2

[Text] Following the ruckus of the meeting of "Hoseyn Hashemian," the deputy speaker of the Majles (and husband of the sister of 'Ali Akbar Rafsanjani), with Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, the unsuccessful successor of Khomeyni in Qom, accompanied by several representatives of the Majles, which resulted in the summoning of Hashemian to the special court for clerics and the accusation against him of "conspiracy against the line of the Imam," according to RESALAT newspaper published in Tehran, 120 Majles representatives signed a document and announced that ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri is qualified for leadership and worthy to succeed Seyyed Mehdi Khamene'i.

RESALAT newspaper, which is published under the management of "Azari-Qomi," announced that its source was "Asgar-Owladi," the head of the emergency committee.

Last week, a ruckus and conflict continued among the various factions of the government over a meeting between the representatives of the Majles and Montazeri. In the open session of the Majles, Yadollah Eslami, the representative of Baft of Kerman, explained about the summoning of Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemian, the deputy speaker of the Majles, who, accompanied by a group of Majles representatives, visited a few grand ayatollahs in Qom in order to seek their assistance in aiding the people of Palestine. Following this meeting,

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemian was summoned to the special court for clerics for questioning, which naturally caused anxiety and unrest among a number of Majles representatives, because foreign radios broadcast disturbing news about conflicts among the officials of the Islamic Republic.

Eslami added: "The deputy speaker of the Majles has prepared a statement about this matter that I will read here: Revolutionary people of Iran. In regards to my being summoned to the honorable special court for clerics in connection with my recent meetings in Qom, I inform you that the media of foreign countries have used this issue to suggest that there are serious conflicts among the officials of the Islamic Republic. I declare here that this is not so, and I hope the nation and the officials will join hands in the future to stand behind the leaders of the Islamic Republic." In this message of Hashemian, although it is not clear why he did not read it personally in the Majles, he thanked those who had supported him during his arrest and asked those around him to stop discussing this event.

Montazeri Meets With Deputies in Qom

92AS0293C London KEYHAN in Persian 28 Nov 91
pp 1-2

[Text] Although Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri "resigned" his position as deputy leader upon the "suggestion" of Khomeyni in Ordibehesht 1368 [21 April-21 May 1989] (only a few weeks before Khomeyni's death), now various signs indicate that the power struggle in the Islamic Republic has resulted in the road for his return to the scene being reopened. Informed observers in Tehran and Qom believe that the expanding government crisis and leadership crisis in the Islamic Republic cannot be resolved by 'Ali Khamene'i, the leader of the Islamic Republic.

If the selection of Khamene'i as the leader and the constitutional revision council to differentiate the leadership from the source of emulation resolved the leadership problem in the Islamic Republic for a relatively short time, the structure of the regime does not allow the separation of these two positions.

At first, efforts were made to raise the issue of Grand Ayatollah Mohammad 'Ali Araki as the source of emulation to create support for Khamene'i, who is not qualified as a source of emulation by a source of emulation. But gradually Ayatollah Araki was forgotten and the government power was divided among Khamene'i, Rafsanjani and Mohammad Yazdi, the head of the judicial branch.

The first indication of widespread support for Montazeri, despite the expansive battle that Ahmad Khomeyni and Mohammad Reyshahri (at the time the prosecutor general) waged to discredit him, came with the message of condolences that nearly 200 representatives of the Majles sent to Montazeri upon the death of his father, indicating that his influence in the government on the

one hand and various strata of the society on the other was such that he would not be easily eliminated.

In Tehran and Qom, a letter was published full of praise, which Hashemi-Rafsanjani had sent when he was still the speaker of the Majles on the occasion of his grandson, "Yaser," being killed in the war. This letter, which was published on 21 Mehr 1365 (30 October 1986) in KEYHAN published in Tehran, states among other things: "The nation from the very first days of the Islamic movement saw in you a pioneer and the tip of the arrow of holy war.... It is not without reason that in you the nation found the requirements for leadership confidently and chose you consciously."

Placing Ayatollah Montazeri among the great prophets, Rafsanjani continues: "The path of the prophets and the destiny of the divine leaders is always coupled with calamities and their successes the result of difficult divine tests. God tested Abraham by sacrificing his son..., Jacob by being separated from his beloved Joseph..., Moses and Jesus in their homelessness and problems, Job with the waves of hardship and tragedies, and finally, gave the seal of the prophets with suffering and made them revered and successful." Rafsanjani concludes: "Undoubtedly, this nation will learn the lessons of self-sacrifice from revered persons such as your honor."

But this did not prevent Rafsanjani from actively participating in the conspiracy of Ahmad Khomeyni, Khamene'i and Reyshahri to remove him from the position of deputy leader.

Some time later, in a television interview, on the first television network of France, Rafsanjani considered Montazeri a "personality" for whom there were no rivals as the "unquestioned successor to the Imam." But Rafsanjani clearly made such comments to deceive Montazeri.

After Montazeri was forced to resign, the vast propaganda ruckus was started against him, along with demonstrations similar to those made to scare Ayatollah Shari'atmadari in Qom, so that Ayatollah Montazeri would repent his "sins" and subsequently become discredited before his supporters. But Montazeri did not accept and said that he would stand to his last breath to defend what he thought was right.

Previously, with the execution of the dangerous gang of Mehdi Hashemi, who was apparently engaged under the religious covering of Montazeri in a coup d'etat against the rulers of the Islamic Republic of the time, Montazeri was dealt a blow. But a greater blow was inflicted on him when Kazem Sami, in a criminal action (with the possible involvement of Mohtashami, the interior minister of the time), was killed and Dari-Najafabadi, one of his close relatives, was tried by the special court for clerics and executed.

Montazeri's classes in Qom, after having been closed for a relatively long time, had started once again and became a place for the great assembly of seminary students unhappy with the regime, and Ayatollah Montazeri lost no opportunity to criticize the regime, as he had also done during his

time as the deputy leader, criticizing the government and Khomeyni, which seemed quite astonishing.

The greatest criticism was made by Montazeri in a letter to Khomeyni asking him the reason for executions without trial in prisons.

Nevertheless, Khomeyni and some of those around him did not consider the physical destruction of Montazeri advisable. They thought that as long as he had no access to the media, it would be sufficient to neutralize him. But his frequent visits from various parts of the country, especially Tehran, worried the Islamic government very much.

The publication of Montazeri's announcement in opposition to the Madrid Conference in JAHAN-E ISLAM newspaper increased the government worries. Besides Montazeri's political capabilities and potential, which Khomeyni seriously doubted, his leadership could resolve the crisis resulting from the separation of the leadership and the source of emulation, because Montazeri continues to be a source of emulation.

According to reliable reports from Tehran, several months ago 'Ali Khamene'i wrote a letter to Montazeri and asked him to use his position to bring the nation together under the flag of the Islamic Republic, but Montazeri wrote in response that now they trust "neither you, nor me, nor any of the other leaders."

Dragging Montazeri onto the scene a few months before the elections of the fourth Majles, which Hashemi-Rafsanjani has called an eventful incident, adds a new dimension to the power struggle in the Islamic Republic.

Some time ago, dozens of representatives of the Majles went to Qom to visit Grand Ayatollahs Mohammad Reza Golpayegani, Mohammad 'Ali Araki, and Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri. While visits to the first two created a stir among the rulers of the Islamic Republic, the visit to Montazeri caused Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemian, the deputy speaker of the Majles, to be summoned to the special court for clerics, which has become very active in these months before the elections.

The representatives of the Majles have turned to Ayatollah Montazeri because in the election battle under way to take over the fourth Majles, the opponents of Rafsanjani want to bring a new force to the field.

Morteza Alviri, the Majles representative, said in his pre-agenda speech on 26 Aban 1370 [17 November 1991] that although Ayatollah Montazeri "resigned" as a deputy leader, his resignation would not change his being a source of emulation.

RESALAT newspaper two days after this speech, on 28 Aban [19 November], writes in this connection: "The statements of Alviri are problematic for many reasons." RESALAT states that given the clear judgment of Khomeyni about the competence of Montazeri as a leader of the Islamic Republic, "the gentlemen had better respond to the question of what interest there is for the regime and the revolution in presenting him politically and creating the grounds for his reappearance."

RESALAT, which is published under the management of Azari-Qomi, states that in the expressions of opinion by Montazeri during the years that he was the deputy leader, "there were no signs of obedience to the leader and the religious guardian." RESALAT concludes: "Raising the issue of the separation of the source of emulation and the leadership on the basis of the Constitution cannot be an appropriate excuse to discuss the person in question (Montazeri), because the political side of his personality is superior to other aspects, which is what the Imam himself warned him against. We must learn from the past and be aware that testing the tested is wrong."

Students Encouraged To Return, Eligibility Cited

92AS0241E London KEYHAN in Persian 24 Oct 91 p 1

[Text] Students who left the country illegally before the year 1367 [21 March 1988-20 March 1989] may return provided they do not have a bad political record. The deputy minister for students at the Ministry of Health Care, Treatment, and Medical Education, who had gone to Sari to take part in the ceremonies beginning the academic year at Sari Medical College, said: Students who went abroad to study before the year 1367 may come to Iran provided they fulfill their obligations, such as compulsory military service. The deputy minister for students at the Ministry of Health Care and Treatment added: The regime's kindness in this matter is available to those students who left Iran to study, not to take part in political activities, and their eligibility to return must be confirmed at the time they report to the consulate of the Islamic Republic.

Message From Majles Deputies to Musavian

92AS0293F Tehran SALAM in Persian 9 Nov 91 p 15

[Text] Honorable Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Abolfazl Musavian

With high regard, we find it necessary to express gratitude and appreciation for your struggles and sincere services during the revolution and afterwards and ask for your success, you who are from the pure line of the Prophet and the famed committed and struggling clerical family, in continuing your valuable services.

Your eloquent and enlightening tongue and pen are gifts from God, which have been given to the Islamic society. On the pulpit and in writing, you have rendered valuable services to the revolution and Islam, especially in publishing KHORASAN newspaper, with the changes that you instituted in that publication. This is an effort that will never be forgotten.

During your tenure, the newspaper reached such a high point of spreading Islamic culture and making people aware that it is considered one of the most distinguished newspapers in the country. Now that we are deprived of your knowledge and virtue in this way, we hope that again through another means you will continue the propagation of scholarly services and struggle to protect the sacred Islamic revolution of Iran.

We ask God for your certain victory in carrying out your Islamic duties.

A group of Majles Representatives

Karrubi Sends Message to Musavian

92AS0293E Tehran SALAM in Persian 9 Nov 91 p 15

[Text] In the name of God the compassionate and the merciful. Honorable Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Abolfazl Musavian. With the expression of sincerity and kindness and recognition of the valuable importance of the role of the pen and expression in guiding and propagating the enlightening ideas of Islam and fighting the signs of the tyrants, I thank God that Your Honor has had a long history in this area. For this reason, the valuable services that you have rendered to the society prior to and after the victory of the Islamic revolution prompts me to express appreciation and gratitude for your worthy services during your tenure as the head of KHORASAN newspaper. I hope God will reward you for it.

For you who are from the pure line of the Prophet, a family of learning and holy struggle, I ask increasing success from God Almighty.

Representative of the Grand Leader and Head of the Shahid Foundation, Mehdi Karrubi.

Hundreds Attend Farewell Ceremony for Musavian

92AS0293D Tehran SALAM in Persian 9 Nov 91 p 15

[Text] Mashhad. SALAM correspondent.

On Thursday afternoon, 16 Aban [7 November] of this year, in the mosque of Ferdowsi University in Mashhad, a magnificent gathering was held to say farewell to Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Abolfazl Musavian, the former director of KHORASAN newspaper.

In this ceremony, in which in an unprecedented matter, hundreds of students, clerics, businessmen, and various strata of people took part, a number of the representatives of Khorasan in the Majles, Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Aba'i-Khorasani, the acting Friday imam of Mashhad, and a group of local official were also present.

In this gathering, which was held with the efforts of a group of the personnel and the former board of writers of KHORASAN newspaper, first verses of the Koran were read. Then a member of the former board of writers of KHORASAN newspaper spoke briefly on behalf of those who organized the ceremonies. In his speech, he raised the question that these days everywhere there is talk of cultural invasion and we know that cultural and social depravation has roots in all sorts of other problems.

How is it that instead of eliminating the factors that create the grounds for such depravation, those people are dealt with who are among those who stand against such currents?

He continued: Are these very faithful mobilization and Hezbollah young people who served in this complex not

the same individuals who have opposed and do oppose depravation and lack of cultural identity?

In continuation, he referred to the new cultural KHO-RASAN publication that had recently started, the third issue of which has been published, and emphasized:

The operation of this publication showed that if the cultural invasions and depravations in question are going to be confronted, the likes of these revolutionary young people on the line of the Imam can strive to do so. Then the message of Hojjat ol-Eslam Karrubi, the representative of the leader in the Shahid Foundation and the speaker of the Majles, addressed to Mr. Musavian was read by Engineer Bahzadian, the representative of Qa'en in the Majles.

In this message, reference was made to his authentic and clerical family as well as the bright past history of this family of seyyeds and religious jurists in the Islamic revolution and on the path of the Imam.

Also, in another part of the message of Hojjat ol-Eslam Karrubi, the efforts of Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavian during his tenure at the KHORASAN newspaper were praised. Then the collective message of the representatives of the Majles in praise and gratitude for the efforts of Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavian was read for the audience.

According to our correspondent's report, the speaker at this magnificent assembly was Hojjat ol-Eslam Hadi Khamene'i. In his speech he referred to how the friends of the revolution and those who perpetuate the line of the Imam are treated and said:

Why is it that as soon as we face a different point of view than our own, we engage in eliminating the person with the opposing point of view and in culture closure? Is this the way to deal with opposing tastes? Why do we, as soon as we see a point of view that is opposite our own, instead of responding rationally, try to find a weakness in the opponent and aggrandize it? Is this Islamic tolerance? Why must we, instead of tolerating various viewpoints and opinions that are expressed compassionately, look for threads, to see, for example, with whom the person in question has had relations in the past or try to create financial and moral problems for him? Do we want to prevent the cultural invasions of the West by these actions? And are such actions proper in principle, such as calling anyone who speaks against you against religious guardianship?

Have you forgotten that some of your people during the time of the Imam were officially against religious guardianship and if someone would say, death to all those against religious guardianship, in an assembly, they would find themselves the addressees of this slogan and leave the gathering? In continuation, the speaker referred to the valuable role of Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavian during the revolution and the imposed war in the area of cultural work and praised and thanked him for his efforts.

In the conclusion of the ceremonies, gifts were offered to Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavian by the institutions and his supporters.

Heavy Industries Ministry's Activities Detailed

92AS0160C Tehran RESALAT in Persian 5 Oct 91 p 15

[Interview with Minister of Heavy Industries Dr. Nezhad-Hoseynian by RESALAT; place and date not given]

[Text] An exclusive RESALAT interview with Minister of Heavy Industries Dr. Nejad-Hoseinian reveals that four private Iranian companies reached agreement with foreign companies on vehicle production.

Economic division—The Ministry of Heavy Industries, with 140 companies in the private sector and 55 government companies, is the largest participant in the 17th international Tehran exhibition.

In an interview with the economic correspondent of RESALAT, Dr. Nejad-Hoseinian referred to the above statement and explained the form of the involvement of the Ministry of Heavy Industries in this year's international exhibition as well as the operations of the first six months of that ministry.

According to this report, the minister of heavy industries referred to the request of most of the companies to participate in the exhibition and said: In this year's exhibition, priority will be given to companies that have produced new products during the past year, especially those for export.

The expansion of the above-mentioned units has advantages, such as raising the level of the technology of heavy industries, increasing the quality of the product, eliminating the inoperative capacity of the existing industrial units, directing the technical engineering forces of the country towards industry and, consequently, achieving new technology at a low price.

He mentioned one of the sample units in the exhibition, the Baton pump company of Mashhad, and said: The pumps produced by this company can easily pump cement up to a height of 26 meters.

Referring to the new technology that has been designed and put into operation in the rubber dissolving press unit by an Iranian engineer, Dr. Nejad-Hoseinian added: The private sector has exhibited 75 new products in this year's exhibition.

The minister of heavy industries then emphasized that the "(iyuku)" trucks will be mass produced by the end of this year, referred to four private companies intending to invest in passenger cars, minibuses and trucks, and added: These companies have exhibited the products concerning the production of which they have reached agreement with foreign companies.

The minister of heavy industries considers the conditions to be met in order for products to be accepted including the above-mentioned signing of agreements with foreign companies and specification of the location for the establishment of factories.

Continuing this interview, Dr. Nejad-Hoseinian referred to the operations of the ministry over the first six months

of this year compared to a similar period last year and said: In the factories of the heavy industries of the country in the first half of this year, on the average, there has been about a 200-percent increase.

The minister of heavy industries announced the increase of products of the heavy industries factories in the first half of this year compared to a similar period in the previous year according to each industrial unit as follows: Various kinds of buses, 1,672 units, a 560-percent increase; various kinds of minibuses, 3,344 units, a 263-percent increase; various kinds of trucks, 4,719 units, a 133-percent increase; various kinds of passenger cars, 25,683 units, a 31-percent increase; various kinds of pickup trucks, 9,166 units, an 87-percent increase; Massey Ferguson tractors, 9,300 units, an 81-percent increase; various kinds of road-building machinery, 1,044 units, a 25-percent increase; mineral and industrial compressors, 907 units, a 192-percent increase; and various kinds of cargo and railroad passenger cars, 309 units, a 27-percent increase.

Dr. Nejad-Hoseinian then referred to the factories manufacturing the industrial equipment needed by refineries, power plants and other industrial units and said: The production of factories in the first six months of this year has increased significantly compared to a similar period last year. For example, the Azarab company, with 6,711 tons produced, had a growth of 297 percent; Arak machine manufacturing, with 16,513 tons, had a 45-percent growth; and Martyr Soltani factory, with 1,342 tons, had a 198-percent growth.

The minister of heavy industries then mentioned the number of agreements in principle issued in the first six months of this year as equal to all the agreements in principle signed in 1369 [21 March 1990 -20 March 1991] and added: The number of agreements in principle issued reached from 550, with a volume of investment of 411 billion rials, last year to 524, with a volume of investment of 457 billion rials, in the first six months of this year.

In continuation, he referred to the establishment of the engineering design and assembly design units in the first six months of 1370 [21 March-22 September 1991] and said: In the above-mentioned period, 37 new engineering design units and 28 assembly design units have been established.

Nezhad-Hoseynian Says Industrial Expansion Needed

92AS0239B Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 30 Oct 91 p 9

[Text] Kerman—JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI Correspondent—Dr. Nezhad-Hoseynian, our country's minister of heavy industries, who had gone to Kerman with several of his deputies to inspect the Kerman Province Heavy Industry Exposition and several other industrial units, gave an interview to the press at the airport. With reference to the Second Heavy Industry Exposition, he said: Expositions of this kind cause industrialists to pay

more attention to one another's capabilities and resources, and in addition to become more familiar with the export experiences they have had and with the talks they have had with foreign countries.

He added: There must be greater earnestness so that our industrialists will take part in expositions in foreign countries, and vice versa.

Unfortunately, due to the shortage of water in most of the country, the agriculture sector alone is incapable of becoming an economic focal point. Industry must therefore be expanded throughout the country.

The minister of heavy industries added: The necessary arrangements must be made so that industrialists will be able to compete in industrial markets as well as meet domestic needs, and industrial investment must really be done in the country in such a way that they will be able to meet at least some of their foreign exchange needs through exports.

He added: The private sectors must be strengthened so that the nation's industry will have the necessary vigor.

He said: Fortunately the industrial units now operating have good efficiency. It is necessary therefore to meet their needs as soon as possible, and fortunately Kerman Province is considered a good example of expanding industry throughout the country, for it has been able to achieve some striking successes in this area.

The minister of heavy industries discussed the outlook for the nation's heavy industry, especially in Kerman Province. He said: In addition to several large industrial units, there are plans to build a tractor factory in Jiroft. The Ministry of Heavy Industries is unrestricted in this area.

He said: If anyone wants to invest in units of this kind through reciprocal purchases and by obtaining foreign exchange, the Ministry of Heavy Industries will give the necessary cooperation wholeheartedly.

He expressed the hope that Kerman Province industrialists, with more invention and innovation, will be able to show more new items at next year's exposition in this province.

According to this report, Mr. Nezhad-Hoseynian, minister of heavy industries, then went with his delegation, including Mr. Mar'ashi, governor-general of Kerman, the general manager of heavy industries, and owners of industrial units, to visit the Martyr Naser Eslaminia Industrial Complex (affiliated with Self-Sufficient Industries), the Keyvan Pump Factory, as well as the Kerman pipe and steel profile plants.

At the ceremonies opening the Kerman pipe and steel profile plant, it was announced that this industrial unit was built with investment of three billion rials and has the ability to produce and market 120 tons of various kinds of profiles per day.

Our correspondent's report states that as the minister of heavy industries continued his trip to Kerman, he took

part in the opening ceremonies of the Kerman Province Heavy Industries Exposition, which were held at the exposition site and attended by Mr. Mar'ashi, governor-general, industrial owners, a group of executive officials, and a group of industrialists' families. At these ceremonies, first Engineer Zohri, Kerman Province general manager of heavy industries, in his opening remarks gave a short report on the exposition and said: The exposition is a parade ground for sound competition heavy industry, and heavy industries are the best foundation for other industries and products.

He added: The first exposition, which was held last year in Kerman Province, was perhaps less than 50 percent of the present one in terms of quantity and quality, and we are happy that since last year we see a total increase of more than 150 percent in terms of both quantity and quality. Of course we have a young and new industry. Naturally, in this young industry there are problems and malfunctions. There might be problems with quality, but this very exposition, the meeting of minds and the connections between industrialists, the people and the producers can be very effective with regard to quality for marketing.

Then Mr. Nezhad-Hoseynian, minister of heavy industries, gave a talk praising the ceaseless efforts of industrialists in this province. He said: There is a lot of room to create heavy industries in the country in the young provinces, and the products being shown at this exposition are really the result of several years of effort on the part of the industrial aggregate in this province.

Of course because of the lack of experience of the industrialists, there are certainly problems in terms of technology and quality in some industrial products, but we are certain that with the activity going on in the province and with the speed of growth for industry and heavy industry here, in future years we will see much more and more advanced products here, with more technology.

He added: One of our beliefs in the Ministry of Heavy Industries is that heavy industries will not take hold in this country without the growth of small industrial units. That is, if we want our nation's heavy industries to grow in the true sense and to have natural and vigorous growth, we have no choice but to strengthen the small industrial units. Although huge investments are made in the large industrial units, and although they have very advanced and technological machinery, unfortunately most of them are like plants that have a very huge exterior and great mass, but no roots. Small industrial units are units that have roots. Although their volume and scope of activity are small, it is they that, with proper guidance and proper national industrial policies, will be able to grow rapidly, achieving a vigorous growth that stands on its own feet and returns real industry to the nation.

The minister of heavy industries added: You must try to raise the quality of your products, because you have no

better way than producing better products with more desirable quality to meet your foreign exchange needs.

In conclusion, he expressed his happiness at the creation of new design and engineering units in Kerman. He called upon those who have the necessary specialization in this area, especially the professors of Kerman's universities, to help the province's industry by creating units of this kind.

'Adeli: Banks Ready To Invest in War-Damaged Areas

92AS0337C Tehran RESALAT in Persian 17 Nov 91
p 15

[Text] Bakhteran—IRNA—The chief of the Central Bank announced the willingness of the nation's banks to invest in production and industrial areas in the war-stricken provinces.

Dr. 'Adeli, chief of the Central Bank of Iran, spoke yesterday at a gathering of bank managers and supervisors from the provinces of Bakhteran, Ilam, and Kord-estan at Bakhteran city hall. He emphasized the careful planning of the banks for economic expansion in the war-stricken areas.

At this meeting the status of province economic development and the situation in the area's banks were studied.

Likewise, Mr. Seyyedzadeh, Bakhteran Majles deputy, also presented a report on the industrial and economic capabilities of the province of Bakhteran.

Hormozegan Official Details Reconstruction Projects

92AS0324B Tehran ABRAR in Persian 16 Nov 91 p 9

[Text] In the current year, 210 development programs in the form of 817 projects with 14 billion rials in province credits are being carried out in Hormozegan.

The IRNA reports that Engineer Khorram, governor-general of Hormozegan, announced the above in a press conference. He added: In addition to this, 5.6 million rials in credits have been allocated for projects in the province's deprived areas, and 4.3 billion rials have also been distributed among the executive organizations out of funds allocated in budget notes.

He said: Likewise in the current year, 2.4 billion rials in credits have been allocated by the president of the republic to carry out projects in the deprived areas of Bashagerd.

He added: From 1363 [21 March 1984 - 20 March 1985] to 1369 [21 March 1980 - 20 March 1981] 210 billion rials have been spent on national programs in the province, and also in the current year 62 billion rials have been allocated for about 100 national programs being implemented in the province.

He noted that these 100 projects will need about 385 billion rials credit in the coming years. He said: In

addition to these things, several large national projects including a refinery, a warehouse at Bandar 'Abbas, the Al-Hamdi Aluminum Complex, a steel complex, a house factory, the great Hormozegan University, full-service electrical facilities in Qeshm and the social security hospitals in Minab and Bandar 'Abbas are also being built with billions of rials in credits in addition to those mentioned.

The governor-general of Hormozegan added: More than 55 to 60 percent of the credits allocated to the province have already been used, and the executive organizations will be faced with major shortages in the month of Bahman [21 January - 19 February]. If three times the current credits were approved annually for the province, we would use more than 95 percent of it. He discussed the sewage and surface water diversion project in Bandar 'Abbas. He said: In the current year 700 million rials have been allocated to prepare the project, and we are ready to use up to an additional billion rials this year, and in view of the purchase of the pipe factory, its implementation will begin next year.

He said: In the year 1364 [21 March 1985 - 20 March 1986] the aforementioned project was not approved in the Majles, even though at that time it could have been implemented with only 33 billion rials credit. Now 80 billion rials are needed to carry out the project.

The governor-general of Hormozegan discussed the formation of the Province Municipalities Self-Help Organization. He said: With the creation of an urban transportation company in this organization and the use of warehouses with a capacity of 200,000 tons, henceforth goods from ships will be moved to warehouses immediately after unloading, and this will save on late discharge fees to ships and will reduce shipping costs by about 15 percent.

He added: Based on a measure recently adopted and announced by the Ministry of the Interior, one percent of the taxes on nonsubsidized agricultural products and industrial products will be allocated to the nation's municipalities, and these taxes are equal to about 30 percent of all the credits for municipalities.

Limiting Imports Will Encourage Domestic Production

92AS0174A Tehran ABRAR in Persian 8 Oct 91 p 3

[Boldface words as published]

[Text] Imports of goods must be coupled with the transfer of technology and technical knowledge.

In order to encourage producers, especially the production guilds, the import of similar goods must be prevented, and if there is a need, initiatives must be taken to ensure that the price of the domestic goods is lower than that of imported goods.

This statement was announced by 'Isa Vala'i, the director of the trade commission of the Majles, yesterday

in the course of his visit to the pavilions of the Ministry of Commerce and the cooperatives of the production guilds.

He pointed out: The import of goods must meet the needs so that subsequently the manufacture and offering of domestic goods will be economical. In this area, it is necessary for the production of domestic goods to be conducted at a lower foreign currency rate and in pricing foreign goods, arrangements to be made to have the price of domestic goods lower or competitive with that of foreign goods.

The chairman of the trade commission of the Majles said concerning the present exhibition: The supply of goods at the exhibition by foreign countries at the present time merely includes offerings of goods and mostly appears in foreign stores, whereas the participating countries must, while exhibiting their goods, take steps to transfer technology and knowledge, even to the Iranian producers, in order to be effective in the advancement of production.

In regards to his visit to the pavilion of the Ministry of Commerce and the cooperatives of the productive guilds, he said: If the activities of the guilds and cooperatives are expanded throughout the country, considering the potential and actual resources that exist in our country, we shall witness an increase in production and employment, reduce inflation, control prices and increase exports.

According to Vala'i, this will be achieved if the existing obstacles are removed and sufficient foreign currency is placed at their disposal.

New Import Regulations on Cars Announced

92AS0241G London KEYHAN in Persian 24 Oct 91 p 4

[Text] This week new regulations were announced on bringing automobiles into Iran for graduates, employees of foreign companies, government staff, and Iranian workers living abroad. Under the new regulations, Iranians who have earned masters degrees and higher from centers of higher learning abroad may import an automobile for themselves one time. These individuals must not have used special concessions for domestically built automobiles for holders of foreign masters degrees.

Iranian workers employed abroad with letters of employment and a permit to work for at least two years, which has been validated by a representative of Iran at their place of residence, may also bring an automobile with them to Iran. Another group that has received authorization to import their automobiles into Iran is the permanent officials of government universities, whether political, economic, military or other, who have served abroad a minimum of two years as a permanent government official.

The Council of Ministers, which enacted these regulations, emphasized that in the event a husband and wife are both eligible to bring in an automobile with them, only one of them may use the special customs exemption.

Teachers in Iranian schools in foreign countries may also benefit from the regulations on bringing automobiles to Iran, provided they have taught abroad for two academic years.

The automobiles brought to Iran by qualified individuals must have these characteristics:

The automobile must be new, and no more than five years may have elapsed since the date of its manufacture. In any case, however, the customs duties on automobiles will be assessed based on the price of a new automobile.

These automobiles must be able to burn unleaded gasoline or liquid natural gas.

The imported automobiles must have representatives and authorized repair stations in Iran.

Yearly Auto Tariffs Increased Without Notification

92AS0231A Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 30 Oct 91 p 3

[Text] Following the announcement of the plan to collect annual automobile tariffs based on the timetable published in the newspapers on 4 Mehr [26 September], the rate of the annual tariffs on various types of passenger automobiles increased without prior notification of those making the payments.

Based on this report, the annual tariffs for four-, six-, and eight-cylinder automobiles, despite the municipality's announcement of the timetable for automobile owners to report for various types of passenger automobiles, increased suddenly from 10,000, 20,000, and 50,000 rials to 20,000, 30,000 and 60,000 rials, respectively.

In a contact with an informed official of the municipality of Tehran, our correspondent got information about the reason and the time of the rate change. The recent increase took place by order of the Ministry of the Interior dated 7/1/1370 [23 September 1991], and was delivered to the municipality for enforcement as of 7/15/1370 [7 October 1991] for all passenger automobiles of Tehran and other municipalities with white and colored plates.

He said: The proceeds are allocated for the purchase of buses and to strengthen the urban transportation system.

Continuing, he added: Based on Article 35 of the City Islamic Councils Law enacted by the Majles, if the revenues provided for the municipalities are not sufficient to pay their running expenses, the city council may collect tariffs to meet the municipality's expenses in view of the local economic resources and the services rendered.

KEYHAN: The increase in automobile tariffs this year without observing regulations and informing the public has caused problems, and observance of these instances in greater official attention to the manner of implementing legislation could be effective in alleviating public problems and shortages.

1. Based on a statement by the president of the republic, any kind of price increase for services and tariffs will be lawful and binding after validation by the appropriate authorities such as the Economic Council. Therefore the issue of guidelines and their implementation without prior notification to the responsible individuals is questionable. Likewise, many automobile owners paid their tariffs according to the previous rate before the recent measure was issued by the Ministry of the Interior, and those owners who reported to the banks according to the timetable only learned of the increased taxes through the guidelines at the banks. Besides creating problems for automobile owners when they pay their tariffs, this aggravates the pessimism and disappointment in society. While the best method is for the officials to tell the public about their decisions before they go into effect, if they learn from this valuable experience to discuss difficulties and shortages with the people and to request views and hear their proposals, officials will have better success and get a better response in planning and carrying out various projects.

2. Since at the time the timetables on the payment of automobile tariffs were published in the newspapers no mention was made of the increased taxes, therefore only an approved addendum to increase the annual automobile tariffs at the banks is enforceable! Yet the payment of automobile tariffs has been based on the old measure since the beginning of the year. Now, with the new measure, two rates are actually being paid on each type of automobile, and this is not just. Haven't we thought at all, for example, about the psychological effect on people who might go to the banks with only 100 toman to pay and are suddenly faced with a doubled rate?

3. In view of the years of the record of implementation and experience in the collection of tariffs on vehicles by the Ministry of the Interior and the municipalities, with a view to paying uniform tariffs on automobiles, it is definitely precipitous to do this without taking into account the economic capability, the level of income and financial ability of the owners and the extent of use of public resources by automobile owners, because setting rates for automobiles made in the 40's, 50's, and 60's [1960's, 1970's and 1980's] or other domestically made cars that are uniform with luxury cars with the latest four-cylinder systems will not be just. Apart from this, here we see that the tariffs of four-cylinder automobiles has gone up 100 percent and 20 percent for eight-cylinder automobiles, and this is not acceptable. Finally, it is appropriate for officials to give more care and attention to public welfare and to justifying the decisions, regulations and laws that have been made.

Nonpetroleum Export Figures Released

92AS0224D Tehran RESALAT in Persian 21 Oct 91 p 1

[Text] Economic Department—The Public Relations Office of Islamic Republic Customs contacted RESALAT's economics correspondent and announced figures on the weight and value of nonpetroleum exports passing through the nation's customs offices.

Based on this report from various customs offices, the customs offices are ranked as follows in terms of the value of exports:

1. West Tehran Customs: Goods exported valued at 24,719 million rials, the most important of which are handwoven carpets, and 29 percent of all exports in terms of value are exported through this customs office.
2. Kerman Customs: Goods exported valued at 6,913 million rials, the most important of which is pistachios.
3. Bandar 'Abbas Customs: Goods exported valued at 634 million rials.
4. Urmia Customs: Goods exported valued at 5,275 million rials.

This report gives the situation at various customs offices, ranking them by the weight of the items exported.

1. Bandar 'Abbas Customs: Weight of goods exported at 459,000 tons, which is 27 percent of the weight of all goods exported in the first six months of the year.
2. Bandar Emam Khomeini Customs: Weight of goods exported at 283,000 tons, making up 23 percent of the weight of all goods exported.
3. Bushehr Customs: Weight of goods exported at 150,000 tons.
4. Urmia Customs: Weight of goods exported at 61,000 tons.

Value of Exports Increases 96.7 Percent

92AS0174C Tehran ABRAR in Persian 14 Oct 91 p 2

[Text] National exports decreased by 9.3 percent in weight and increased by 96.7 percent in value during the first five months of this year.

The public relations office of Iranian customs published a report announcing the above statement and added: In the above-mentioned period, 10,853,741 tons of goods passed through the major customs of the country, 13,394,130 tons were loaded, and 12,600,000 tons at a value of 829,676,000,000 rials were released, which marks an increase in the weight of imported goods of 23.49 percent compared to a similar period last year.

Also, compared to a similar period last year, the goods that have been released increased by 38 percent in weight and 60 percent in value.

The inventory of goods in the customs of the country at the end of the five months was 2,131,833 tons.

Also during this period, 683,531 passengers entered the country through air, land, and sea customs. Of these passengers, 447,773 were Iranian and 190,857 were foreigners.

Also, 655,242 people left the country, of whom 471,811 were Iranian and 183,431 were foreigners. In the first five months of this year, 2,953 passenger cars and 916 buses entered the country.

On the other hand, 1,273 passenger cars and 1,131 buses left the country.

This report announced the five-month cash revenues of the Customs of the Islamic Republic of Iran based on the announcement of the Central Bank to be 197,905,444,000 rials.

Nonpetroleum Exports Grow 103 Percent

92AS0297G Tehran RESALAT in Persian 7 Nov 91
p 11

[Text] Economic Sector—The increase in nonpetroleum exports in the first seven months of this year [21 March-21 November 1991] has passed 100 percent. In the first seven months of the current year the growth in exports of industrial manufactured products has been significant.

The Public Relations Office of Iran Customs reports that based on statistics sent on nonpetroleum customs, nonpetroleum exports valued at 91,335 million rials, or \$1,305 million, were sent through the border customs offices to other countries, and compared to the same period last year these statistics show a decrease by weight but an increase in value of 103 percent, which shows high growth in the export of valuable goods. Among these exports were included handwoven wool carpets weighing 12,000 tons and valued at 40,309 million rials, an increase of 154.2 percent by weight over the same period last year and an 118.4-percent increase in value. This increase illustrates the thriving export market for Iran's desirable carpets to the international markets compared to other exporting countries.

Likewise, pistachios and pistachio meats weighing 48,000 tons and valued at 11,511 million rials were exported to various countries, an increase of 56.1 percent by weight over the same period last year and an increase of 35.2 percent by value. At the same time, aluminum and copper containers weighing 11,000 tons and valued at 9,387 rials were exported to other countries, an increase of 100 percent over the same period last year in both weight and value.

According to this report, among export items, skins and hides weighing 9,000 tons and valued at 2,184 million rials were exported to various countries, showing an increase of 30.95 percent by weight over the same period last year and an increase of 13.99 percent by value. Likewise, apples weighing 55,000 tons and valued at 378 million rials were exported, which was a good share of the exports, amounting to 3.59 percent of all exports in the first seven months of the year by weight. "In clarification, apple exports were offset by banana imports."

Statistics published by Iran Customs on nonpetroleum exports confirm that products such as dried peaches and apricots, various kinds of raisins, saffron, chocolate and various sweets, cement, construction stone, zinc ore, lead ore, powdered laundry detergent, various kinds of gut, inlaid platters and calico cloth, various types of thread, readymade clothing, leather shoes, tile, ceramics, iron and copper are other exports of this type in the first seven months of the current year.

The Iran Customs report says: The highest ranking of the various customs offices in terms of the value of their exports are West Tehran, Urmia, Bandar 'Abbas, and Kerman.

The highest ranking of the various customs offices in terms of the weight of their exports are Bandar 'Abbas, Bandar Imam Khomeyni, and Bushehr.

Transport Cost Forces Exporters To Hold Back

92AS0241d London KEYHAN in Persian 17 Oct 91 p 4

[Text] Rising air freight rates and Iran Air's lack of interest in taking on freight for transport to export destinations in various parts of the world have reduced the amount of nonpetroleum exports, especially dried fruits and fruit. 'Ali Moqadeszadeh, chairman of the board of directors of the Iran Fruit, Dried Fruit, Flower and Seedling Exporters Union, believes that the high cost of air freight has taken away from exporters of these goods the possibility of obtaining fruit markets in various parts of the world. Speaking at a press conference, he said: Concerning the export of fruit and dried fruit, the biggest problem is air freight, because land and sea freight problems have been solved in a way. He added: Launches are now used to carry fruit to the Persian Gulf nations, but since launches do not have refrigerators, the heat of the motor and the sun ruins a large percentage of the fruit before it reaches the market. The chairman of the board of directors of the Iran Fruit, Dried Fruit, Flower and Seedling Exporters Union said: It is profitable for us to trade with Europe at certain times of the year, because Iranian exporters benefit from the time difference in delivering agricultural goods to the market and filling the vacancies left by the competition. They must have the ability to reach markets quickly.

An insider in agricultural exporting announced that the current policy of carrying freight by Iran Air has brought about the failure of plans to expand exports, and that employees of this company are sabotaging the export of goods. He said: The Iran Air Company, which was created with public capital, must act on the basis of the country's national interests. Currently Iran Air transports only passengers going abroad for any reason, and it deliberately shrugs off its duty to haul export goods. An official of the Islamic Republic's Ministry of Agriculture said: Plans were made to export fruit with air transportation for five years, and just when this plan was to be put to earnest use, suddenly the freight rate multiplied several fold, and under these circumstances no exporter is willing to send his goods abroad.

New Tankers To Be Added to Fuel Transport Network

92AS0160B Tehran RESALAT in Persian 3 Oct 91 p 15

[Interview with Davoud Vaziri, head of the board of directors of the contract tankers' cooperative of Tehran and suburbs, by RESALAT; place and date not given]

[Text] Economic Section—Following the emergence of technical problems in the transfer of fuel to north Tehran in the past few days, the contract tankers cooperative of Tehran denied the rumor about work slowdown and strikes by the tankers that transport petroleum products.

Davoud Vaziri, the head of the board of directors of the contract tankers' cooperative of Tehran and suburbs, added in an interview with RESALAT: The tankers for the transport of products have not been and are not prepared to jeopardize the interests of the country. The noble and hard-working drivers of tankers which deliver petroleum products, despite the shortages of spare parts and the low rate of transportation fees in comparison with other transportation organizations, have had the best output both during the imposed war, on the front, and also after the war. This kind of rumor is totally baseless and is emphatically denied.

He added: Following the onset of technical problems, which were immediately eliminated and resulted in a shortage of fuel in some stations, the tankers began operations, and late into the night made up for the shortage of transfers through the pipeline.

One of the officials of the gasoline stations pointed out that lack of gasoline in some Tehran stations has no relation to the transport drivers. This stratum worked hard in the past days to eliminate the problems of the people. Because of the technical problems in the transfer pipes to north Tehran, the level of gasoline in some stations in northern Tehran reached zero. Although this deficiency was eliminated in half an hour and at that point the tankers also began to operate, this issue as a psychological factor increased the demand for gasoline throughout Tehran and, considering the actions of City Hall, the tankers did not operate with the necessary speed. This official emphasized that in the future days, nearly 200 tankers will be added to the petroleum products transportation network in Tehran and pointed out: In the course of today and the past days, with the active round-the-clock cooperation of the personnel of the gasoline stations and the transport drivers, products have increased by 20 to 25 percent over the previous amounts in the stations.

RESALAT: Although the technical problem in the product pipeline from south to north was rapidly eliminated, the lack of explanation by the officials of the national company of petroleum products resulted in the creation of skepticism in regards to the offering of gasoline and the escalation of demands for this item in the past couple of days throughout Tehran. At the present, with emergency steps, this problem has been eliminated, and the situation in the stations is quite normal. It is hoped that from now on, the problems will be explained to the people to prevent any sort of rumor.

Funds Allocated To Expand Port Facilities

92AS0174B Tehran ABRAR in Persian 9 Oct 91 p 9

[Interview with Mr. Idun, director general of Anzali ports and shipping, by JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI; place and date not given; boldface words as published]

[Text] In order to secure commercial docks and maintain the canals and sea walls at Anzali Port, this year 250 million rials in funds have been allocated to the repair of port facilities in that city.

Mr. Idun, the director general of Anzali ports and shipping, announced this statement in an interview with JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI and said: Planning and expansion of the port and the loading dock projects have begun on an area of 25,000 square meters, with 150 million rials in funds.

He added: To promptly mechanize the unloading and loading of goods in this port, also this year a number of machines, including lift trucks, tractors, flat-bed trailers, cranes and other equipment, have been purchased.

Announcing that at the present this port ranks just after Bandar 'Abbas and Bandar Imam Khomeyni in terms of the volume of ships, he said: In the past six months, with the docking of 200 commercial ships and oil tankers in this port, more than 660,000 tons of goods have been unloaded and loaded, and these goods have been transported by more than 15,000 trucks and trailers to all parts of the country.

Nationwide Railroad Network To Expand

92AS0324D Tehran ABRAR in Persian 20 Nov 91 p 9

[Text] Hamadan (ABRAR correspondent)—The seminar on the Face of Hamadan in 1400 [21 March 2021 - 20 March 2022] will begin tomorrow, Thursday, with a message from the president of the republic and attended by the minister of housing and urban development, several deputy ministers, governors-general of several neighboring provinces, and relevant experts in this city.

Jaharomi, governor-general of Hamadan, gave a press conference announcing this. He added: Likewise, the task of studying and discussing the railroad project for the country's western region by the Ministry of Roads and Transportation has begun, and it is hoped that the implementation operations for this great project will begin in the second five-year development plan.

He said: The western region line of the national railroad network starts in the Municipality of Arak and after passing through the municipalities of Molayer, Hamadan and Nehavand, it ends in the Province of Bakhteran.

Continuing, the governor-general of Hamadan said that the annual rate of population growth in this province is about 2.9 percent. He said: At the current rate of growth, the population of the province will be 5 million in 1400 (more than three times the current population).

Jaharomi added: To provide the relative services to society that are expected, in the next 30 years this province must add 60,000 new classrooms, 2,600 hectares of greenery, and more than 10,000 hospital beds to its existing resources, and the implementation of these projects requires great investment.

Concerning the industrial sector, the governor-general of Hamadan said: Attention has been given to the steel, petrochemical, cement, and vehicle manufacturing industries, which create ancillary industries and will also be followed by satellite factories. An agreement in principle has now been issued to create a petrochemical factory, and its refined products will meet a major part of the nation's domestic needs. He also called upon the nation's investors to invest in various areas in view of the country's investment requirements. Mr Jaharomi then discussed the many rich mines throughout the province. He added: In view of the identified mines and the high rate of employment in this sector, especially iron ore and granite, a great amount of research investment is needed, and this must be done in the second five-year plan in view of the possibility of creating employment.

Several of Tehran's Metro Stations Completed

92AS0241C London KEYHAN in Persian 17 Oct 91 p 4

[Text] Technicians, engineers, and contractors assigned to build the Tehran metro have completed construction of six stations in the northern part of Tehran. Currently light construction is being done at these stations. Based on reports appearing recently in the press, construction of the tunnel from Khomeyni Square to Mirdamad will soon be completed, and it is expected that the necessary orders will be given soon to foreign companies to obtain locomotives and other equipment needed to start the metro network. The newspaper KEYHAN of London wrote in its report on the completed construction of six metro stations: Although there have been no reports in the newspapers about construction of the Tehran metro, it has been learned that six stations have been completed in north Tehran, including N1, M1, R1, N3, ROQ, and P, and the finishing touches are being applied. This newspaper added: International bidding is now being conducted and soon the winning bidders will take on the tasks of procuring locomotives, rails, command centers, and special signal systems.

Khorramshahr-Abadan Bridge Becomes Operational

92AS0297B Tehran RESALAT in Persian 5 Nov 91 p 2

[Text] Ahvaz—Central News Unit—With the completed reconstruction of the Khorramshahr Bridge, which was completely destroyed in the imposed war, this bridge went back into operation yesterday morning.

The reopening ceremonies for the Khorramshahr Bridge were attended by Mr. Mirzadeh, executive vice president of the republic and chief of the Reconstruction Organization, the minister of roads and transportation, the governor-general of Khuzestan, the Friday imam of Khorramshahr, and the Majles deputies from the cities of Khorramshahr and Abadan.

The central news unit correspondent reports from Abadan that the rebuilding of the Khorramshahr bridge

cost more than 2.5 billion rials, obtained and paid from the budget of the National Reconstruction Organization.

This bridge, which was the only connecting bridge between the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr, spanning the Kazerun river, is 474 meters long and 11 meters wide. The same report states that at the reopening ceremonies for this bridge Mr. Mirzadeh, executive vice president of the republic, expressed his pleasure at the reconstruction and operation of the Khorramshahr-Abadan Bridge. He said: By order of the president of the republic, to expedite reconstruction of the war-stricken areas, 80 billion rials credit has been added to the total credits for the nation's war-stricken areas. He added: In the current year reconstruction credits for Khuzestan's war-stricken areas, especially Abadan, Khorramshahr and Dasht-e Azadegan, come to 150 billion rials, and this figure has been increased to 180 billion rials.

Iran Air Flights to Bushehr Resume

92AS0241H London KEYHAN in Persian 24 Oct 91 p 4

[Text] Iran Air flights from Tehran to Bushehr, which stopped three months ago, will resume in a few more weeks. The Iran National Airline "Homa" said this company's aircraft stopped flying to Bushehr because of the need to repair and service the airbus, and announced that with programs being implemented, by the middle of the current month of Aban [23 October-21 November] Tehran and Bushehr will be linked by air, and aircraft of the Iran National Airline will make two flights per week to Bushehr. Reporting on the beginning of Homa's flights to Bushehr, the Tehran press announced that Bushehr will soon also be linked by air to Mashhad, and people wishing to travel to this city will be able to go by air.

Karaj-Qazvin Highway Opens to Traffic

92AS0174D Tehran ABRAR in Persian 14 Oct 91 p 9

[Interview with the director general of traffic of the Ministry of Roads and Transports by reporters; place and date not given; boldface words as published]

[Text] Karaj—ABRAR correspondent—In ceremonies attended by the director general of traffic of the Ministry of Roads and Transport and deputy minister for traffic and driving and law enforcement transportation, the head of the security region and social deputy of the Office of the Governor of Karaj as well as the deputy director of traffic and driving of the Karaj-Qazvin expressway, the passage of heavy and light cargo vehicles and pickup trucks on the Karaj-Qazvin expressway began.

This project was ratified by the Cabinet, and with its implementation the traffic load on the Karaj-Qazvin road has decreased and the capacity of the Karaj-Qazvin expressway will increase. In an interview with reporters, the director general of traffic of the Ministry of Roads and Transports explained the importance of the implementation of the above-mentioned project for the first

time in the country. He pointed out: Heavy vehicles are not allowed to stop at the sides of this highway and must use the six special parking areas. Also, they must not cross the median. If they commit a violation, they shall be fined for a driving violation.

Interestingly, in this connection, the guidebooks will be placed free of charge at the disposal of drivers of heavy vehicles who intend to drive this route.

According to this report, heavy vehicles older than 1970 models will be prohibited from traveling this route.

This report considers the heavy traffic of heavy vehicles on the Karaj-Qazvin road to be a serious threat to passenger cars and hopes that the office of traffic and driving and law enforcement transport will minimize these dangers with their effective presence and decisive actions against the violators and their constant watch.

Iran-Khodrow To Produce New Bus Styles

92AS0160D Tehran RESALAT in Persian 6 Oct 91 p 15

[Interview with Engineer Mohammad Hasan Tehraninezhad, director general of Iran-Khodrow Company, by RESALAT; place and date not given]

[Text] Exclusive RESALAT interview with Engineer Tehraninezhad reveals: new bus and minibus styles to be produced by Iran-Khodrow Company.

Economic division. The Iran-Khodrow Company has allocated 150 buses for the transport of people between the main squares of the city and the exhibition, more than 10 minibuses for services to the people inside the exhibition, and a number of show cars for the transportation of the officials in the exhibition area.

Engineer Mohammad Hasan Tehraninezhad, the director general of Iran-Khodrow, referred to the above statement in an interview with the economic correspondent of RESALAT and added: The Peugeot 405 passenger car will be offered to the people during the exhibition at a special discount of 100,000 toman, for 2.4 million toman.

The director general of Iran-Khodrow then referred to the company's new products presented in this year's exhibition, as follows: The minibus (M-30), with a capacity of 27 passengers; buses (MD) (modified); and the Peugeot 405.

In connection with various kinds of imported vehicles, he said: The Peugeot 205 has been imported, and its production by the Iran-Khodrow Company is being studied. The Mercedes-Benz 405, the Peugeot 605, and the Peugeot 106 are among the imported vehicles being exhibited for the first time.

He then referred to the future products of Iran-Khodrow to be mass produced and said: The mass production of buses (modified) will begin in two months. Minibuses (M-30) will also be produced in four months, in the early phases to be exported. In accordance with the projected schedule, 100 units will be produced and exported by the

end of 1370 [20 March 1992]. Engineer Tehraninezhad added: During the first six months of this year, 12,544 passenger cars and pickup trucks, 2,126 minibuses, and 1,158 buses have been produced by the Iran-Khodrow Company, far exceeding the projected figures.

In conclusion, he said: In the Iran-Khodrow Company pavilion, one Peugeot 405 has been exhibited in a water test, in addition to the spare parts for the Peykan, which will be produced domestically in the future, also presented in this year's exhibition.

Increase in Steel Production Planned

92AS0224E Tehran RESALAT in Persian 22 Oct 91 p 15

[Text] Economic Department—Japanese and Mexican companies have been summoned to improve production methods and also to increase steel production at the Esfahan and Ahvaz steel mills. With improvements, in the first half of the 90's the two plants will add 2 million tons per year to Iran's current steel production.

According to the weekly publication MEED, the Japanese company Kobe Steel, based on a \$15.5 million contract recently signed with Iranian officials, will study how to increase the capacity of the Esfahan iron foundry, which was built by the Soviet Union and now has a nominal capacity of 1.9 million tons per year, to 4 to 5 million tons per year. At the same time, arrangements have been made for the Soviets to build the equipment needed to increase production based on agreements that have been made.

On the other hand, according to articles published in the METAL BULLETIN printed in London, the Ahvaz Steel Mill recently signed an \$8 million contract with the Mexican Hilsa Company on the basis of which it will put into operation one of its units with a capacity of 1.2 million tons per year. Informed sources say that with a few technical changes the capacity of this unit could also be increased to 1.7 million tons of porous iron per year.

It is worth mentioning that before the revolution this factory had almost been completed, but the Iran-Iraq war caused it to be damaged.

At the same time the German company Manseman Damak, based on another contract signed with the Ahvaz Steel Mill, is to increase the annual capacity of a plant in this complex, which had gone into operation before the revolution, from 300,000 tons per year to 860,000 tons per year.

In view of the contracts signed, the Ahvaz Steel Mill, which was designed to produce 2.5 million tons of steel per year, will be able to produce 3.8 million tons of steel per year within three years.

Sar Cheshmeh Copper Mining Up 28 Percent

92AS0337B Tehran RESALAT in Persian 17 Nov 91 p 15

[Text] Kerman—IRNA—More than 11 million tons of copper ore has been extracted from the Sar Cheshmeh

copper mine in the first seven months of the current year [21 March - 22 October 1991], a 28-percent increase over the same period last year.

According to this report, while announcing this, the executive director of the Sar Cheshmeh Copper Complex said:

During this period 160,975 tons of high-grade ore and molybdenum; 143,822 tons of cathode; and 23,602 tons of copper wire were produced, increases of 34, 62, and 24 percent, respectively, over the same period the previous year.

He added: The casting unit of this complex has also produced 65,000 tons of copper over the last seven months, a 54-percent growth over the previous year.

It is worth mentioning that 28 million tons of copper ore are extracted annually from the Sar Cheshmeh Mine.

Seminar Views Economic Exploitation of Salt Deserts

92AS0174G Tehran ABRAR in Persian 12 Oct 91 p 9

[Text] Kashan. ABRAR correspondent. With the efforts of the Kashan Teachers Training University and the cooperation of the University of Tehran, the Ministry of Construction Jihad, and the Kashan center for natural resources, the engineering conference on desert resources will be held on 25 Mehr [17 October] this year in Kashan.

Amir Hoseyn Chitsazan, the secretary of the conference, announced in this regard: A large portion of the soil of our country is located in desert regions. There are cities and significant residential regions that, due to water shortages, climatic problems and the danger of the encroachment of the desert, are threatened with drought and destruction. However, with planning and the development of scientific methods, not only can the encroachment of the desert be prevented, but also, by making use of the hidden resources in the desert (mines, various traditional and new energy sources, special agricultural technology, pastures and animal husbandry), we can give these regions a special place in the national economy and at least remove the doubts about the future.

He stated that the goal of holding this conference in Kashan was because of its location at the edge of the desert and the familiarity of the people of the region with the desert problems and added: This city enjoys a high degree of industrial and educational potential and, with 6 active educational centers, has more than 6,000 students. As a result, a large number of professors and researchers are teaching and carrying out research, and in the course of the conference the professors will speak on understanding the desert regions, their maintenance, and the proper use of hidden resources as well as creating an academic field in desert resources and when this should be done.

Aluminium Factory Construction Agreement Signed

92AS0297H Tehran RESALAT in Persian 11 Nov 91 p 3

[Text] The contract to build the big Al-'Ahdi Iran aluminum factory at Bandar 'Abbas by foreign contractors with Iranian supervisors and officials was signed Friday in Bonn.

This factory, with a capacity of 230,000 tons, will go into operation in April 1994 (New Year's 1373), and it is Iran's largest industrial project, being carried out jointly by Iranian and foreign companies.

The cost of building this factory totals more than \$1.25 billion, of which \$250 million will be paid by the Iranian side from urban and construction development services at the factory location.

Engineer Kolahdüz, deputy minister of mines and metals for nonferrous metals and chairman of the board of directors of the Al-'Ahdi Company, spoke during the signing of the contract with the contractor companies in Bonn. He said: \$1 billion of the cost to build this huge factory was procured entirely from international bank credits, and was guaranteed by export insurance companies from Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Norway, Switzerland, and Austria.

He added: Foreigners assumed 40 percent of the investment costs, and according to agreements made, these credits are to be paid back through the production and export of the factory's aluminum, and this involves no financial burden from the country's budget in the Five-Year Plan.

Mr. Hashemi, executive director of the Al-'Ahdi Company, told the correspondent for the IRNA in Bonn: 65 percent of the foreign investment in this project will be made by German companies and this in itself shows the confidence of the international economy in Iran's economy.

While emphasizing that no country in the world has yet been able to get seller credits to this extent for its investment projects, he added: After it was established the Al-'Ahdi Company began the work of construction and development facilities for the factory, and made provisions to obtain the water, electricity and gas needed for the factory.

He said: This is the first project in accordance with Note 29 of the Islamic Republic of Iran's first Five-Year Plan under which foreign investment is to be used to create industrial projects.

Engineer Kolahdüz discussed the Al-'Ahdi factory's manner of operation. He said: Since the factory's capital is procured through seller credit, its repayment is entirely through the export of the factory's products, and the main goal of its creation is to export Iran's top-quality aluminum. All of the foreign countries spent more than 1.5 years researching this project, and they endorsed it.

Engineer Hashemi, executive director of the Al-'Ahdi Company, discussed the repayment period for the factory's commitments. He said: Within 8 and one-half years after production begins (in the spring of 1373 [1994]), all the costs of the project will be repaid, and after that all the factory facilities will belong to Iran and the Al-'Ahdi Company.

He added: Three contracts for the factory's primary installations valued at about 250 million marks in this project were signed Friday in Bonn, and three of its completion contracts will be signed within the next two weeks.

He noted: All the contractor companies involved in the factory's construction are among the world's most famous and experienced companies in the construction of aluminum manufacturing factories, and along with this the English Wimby Company will supervise the overall implementation of the project.

Engineer Kolahduz discussed Iran's favorable position for building an aluminum manufacturing plant for exports. He said: Iran's relative economic advantage in this regard is that it has energy and low-cost labor in the country, and the use of Iran's natural gas at Qeshm and consequently procuring the factory's electrical power is the most important factor in the construction of such an industrial complex in Iran.

He added: Electricity usually accounts for 25 to 30 percent of the production cost of aluminum, and in this respect Iran is in a very favorable position for the procurement of low-cost electricity for the factory.

To put the factory into operation and keep it working with a maximum annual capacity of 230,000 tons, contracts have been signed with foreign companies to carry out training and procure trained manpower, and about 400 Iranian specialists will be sent abroad to acquire the necessary information.

Production of Wheat, Other Grains Up

92AS02411 London KEYHAN in Persian 31 Oct 91 p 4

[Text] Increased production of wheat and other grains in Iran this year has caused officials to reduce their import orders for these products. Based on a report published by the Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], in the year 1990 wheat production in Iran was estimated at 7 million tons, and it is expected that by the end of the current year (1991) this figure will reach 8.4 million tons. The organization announced that based on the increased production of wheat, the production of large-kernel corn and rice also increased and it is expected that the production of large-kernel corn will increase from 1.7 million tons in 1990 to about 3 million tons in the current year. In its report, FAO explained that by the end of the current year rice production in Iran will reach 2.1 million tons, which is a significant increase over the year 1990. The International Food Organization mentioned in its report in 1989-90 that Iran's wheat imports reached 5.3 million tons, which decreased to 4.8 million

tons in 1990-91, and it is expected that Iran's wheat imports will decrease to about 4.5 million tons in 1991-92.

Country's Tire Production To Exceed 120,000 Tons

92AS0297A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 4 Nov 91 p 11

[Text] Economic Sector—To expand the nation's tire factories, measures have been taken to build seven new production complexes, each with a capacity of 25,000 tons and owned by the private and cooperative sectors. When they go into production in 1374 [21 March 1995-20 March 1996], the nation's annual production capacity will reach about 300,000 tons.

The news agencies report that Engineer Mohammad Reza Ne'matzadeh, minister of industries, announced the above yesterday (Sunday) at the opening ceremonies for the Second International Tehran Tire Conference, held 12-17 Aban [3-8 November] with 30 countries participating.

Ne'matzadeh said that the tire industry in Iran has been present and vigorously active for almost 40 years. He added: After the triumph of the splendid Islamic revolution, the movement of this industry showed good growth, expansion, and planning to reflect the needs of society.

He cited the firm determination of planners, managers, and specialists to deepen as much as possible the development of this industry as the most important indications of the above successes. He said: The Second International Tehran Tire Conference is considered a prominent indication of this industrial vigor.

The minister of industries then discussed the increased production resulting from the expansion of tire, tube, and rubber by-product production units in the country. He said: After the triumph of the Islamic revolution, the volume of tire and tube production more than doubled, and in the production of light and heavy conveyor belts as well as rubber engineering parts (for special applications) there has also been striking progress. He said: With expanded utilization and technology, by the end of the year 1371 [20 March 1993] the capacity of the existing factories will reach about 120,000 tons per year, and this is about three times the maximum production in the year 1357 [21 March 1978 - 20 March 1979]. Of course, the production plan for the current year calls for 100,000 tons, and it is being achieved according to the plan's timetable.

Engineer Mohammad Reza Ne'matzadeh discussed the growth in tire and tube consumption in the country, and he also discussed decreasing the environmental problems caused by worn-out tires. He said: Policymaking has been done to build more than 10 tire retreading units and recycled tire production units, with an annual capacity of 20,000 tons.

He added: To coordinate and channel research gains and engineering training and services, a central organization called the Iran Tire Industry Engineering and Research Company was formed, along with numerous private research organizations that have been started by professors and specialists experienced in this industry, and the completion of studies for more than 100 sensitive research projects in the past three years is part of what has been achieved by these organizations.

He then discussed the intensive training program for "operations and quality control in the tire industry." He said: This program was held 6 to 29 October this year to strengthen international cooperation. It was attended by a group of industrialists from our country and a group of tire industry insiders from Third World nations, with the cooperation of the UN Industrial Development Organization. According to this report, Dr. Eskandar Setudeh, director of the Second International Tehran Tire Conference, discussed the goals of this conference in a detailed talk. He said: Among the most important reasons for the special attention and emphasis on holding the Second International Tehran Tire Conference is the significant welcome it received from the world's industrial scientific organizations and the active and striking presence of Iranian specialists in the first conference.

Lack of Cement Hinders Gilan Reconstruction Projects

92AS0297F Tehran RESALAT in Persian 6 Nov 91
p 11

[Text] Because of the shortage of cement in the province of Gilan and the uncontrolled and relentless rise in its price on the free market, the implementation in the area of development projects in both the public and private sectors is faced with problems.

On the one hand the increased consumption of this construction product in construction of permanent settlements in earthquake-stricken areas and the reconstruction of infrastructure installations destroyed by the earthquake in the month of Khordad last year [22 May-21 June 1990], which includes about 7 billion square meters of construction, has aggravated the cement shortage crisis in the Province of Gilan.

Currently every sack of cement on the free market in the cities of province of Gilan costs more than 4,000 rials, and there is no method of holding down the price or controlling the marketing of this product.

Bulk cement is also sold for 200 to 300 rials less, and this amount is used to buy paper bags or gunny sacks.

The increased cost of cement has caused a slowdown in private sector construction, and the main problems from these shortages and high prices have beset those victimized by the earthquakes, who are determined to rebuild and return to their homes as quickly as possible.

At the same time an official in Gilan said that during the first six months of the current year [21 March-22 September 1991] the cement factories in Khazar and Lushan

delivered only 140,000 tons of cement to the province, and this is only 40 percent of the amount of cement promised for this period.

He added: This matter is related to the reduced production of cement factories, and along with this problem, the shortage of trucks to haul the cement have also affected the shortages and price increases.

He said: Currently a fee of 30,000 to 40,000 rials is charged to haul a ton of cement from the producing factories to the cities of the province, and this has a direct effect on price increases.

This official added: Last year the cement factories had a surplus of cement and for this reason they promised more than their capacity and production capability, and with the earthquake and increased consumption on the one hand and reduced production on the other, they were unable in practice to meet their commitments. At the same time, six-month commitments are also given for the delivery of cement. He noted that the country needs 30 million tons of cement annually, 50 percent of which is produced domestically. He added: Steps have also been taken to import cement through the province, and it is hoped that there will be an opening in the alleviation of the shortages.

Export of Decorative Stones Over 20,000 Tons

92AS0297D Tehran RESALAT in Persian 6 Nov 91
p 11

[Text] Shiraz—RESALAT's mobile correspondent—There are currently about 259 active mining units with a nominal capacity of about 6.5 million tons in the area of decorative stones, and more than 150 mines for construction stones in the country.

Yesterday morning (Tuesday) Engineer Hoseyn Mahlujchi, minister of mines and metals, announced the above at the opening ceremonies for the Second Seminar on Construction Stones (decorative and facade), attended by almost 700 Iranian and foreign experts.

He added: More than 5.5 million tons of decorative stones and 3.5 million tons of construction stones were extracted from these mines in the year 1369 [21 March 1990-20 March 1991]. Of course this is when the production of these stones in 1360 [21 March 1981-20 March 1982] was only about 1.7 million tons.

Engineer Mahlujchi then compared the export of decorative stones in recent years. He said: In 1364 [21 March 1985-20 March 1986], of the some 3.4 million tons of decorative stones produced, only 18,000 tons, or 0.5 (one-half) percent was exported.

The minister of mines and metals said that the export of decorative stones was quite insignificant until the year 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990]. He added: With the planning that has been done over the past few years, in the year 1368 exports of these stones reached 32,000 tons, and in the year 1369 it reached 44,250 tons. In the first six months of the current year more than 20,000 tons have been added.

Elsewhere in his talk he expressed his pleasure that the seminar is being held in a city with genuine roots in the stone cutting and masonry industry in Iran, and he discussed the background of this industry. He said: Based on the research of archaeologists, stone masonry in our country goes back almost 7,000 years, and the carved relief designs in Shush, Pasargadae, Naqsh-e Rostam, Naqsh-e Rajab, and Taq Bastan display the astonishing creativity of our people's stone architecture.

Engineer Mahlujchi then listed the nation's potential capacity to produce various types of decorative stones such as marble, fence stone and travertine. He expressed the hope that with work and proper investment in the stone industry and the implementation of the project to mechanize the mines, we will be able to create a bright future for the country in this industrial field.

He discussed the significant measures taken during the past two years and said: This ministry's activities include strengthening the scientific and technical foundation of the personnel in the mining sector, continuous activity to alleviate shortages of necessary machinery, equipment and spare parts, and giving priority to the matter of supervision of mine operation for the purpose of observing safety principles. It is hoped that this seminar will lead to the creation of a more suitable foundation for taking basic steps in the nation's stone industry.

He continued by discussing international stone exports, adding: In 1989 international stone exports were more than 7 million tons, and imports were more than 6 million tons, and in view of the fact that the current growth rate of international stone trading is 14.6 percent (this figure is twice the total growth rate for international trade), and likewise, thanks to the growing consumption of stone, one may expect a bright future for the growth of the stone industry in the decade of the 1990's.

Our correspondent reports that in the first day of the seminar's activity, which was held in Martyr Dastgheyb Hall at Shiraz University, first Mr. Danesh Monfard, governor-general of Fars Province, welcomed guests and seminar organizers and spoke on the importance of holding the Second Seminar on Construction Stones and the importance of likemindedness in the expansion and growth of this lucrative industry.

This report states that as the seminar continued the seminar executive committee submitted to the meeting a detailed report on the activities, which have been carried out since the first seminar was held in 1367 [21 March 1988-20 March 1989].

According to this report, the session continued yesterday morning with the reading of an article by the Fanitani Company from Italy concerning chain applications in decorative stone mines.

Then Mohammad Hoseyn Nabavi, an expert from the National Geological Organization, discussed in detail the opening study in the plan to form and maintain decorative stone operations. As the seminar continued the d'Armand Bert Company from Belgium discussed

the application of diamond cutting wires in graphite mines, a technology from his country, as the best way to extract decorative and facade stones. Then Engineer Sha'ban'ali Ebrahimi read an article titled "Why and How To Study Various Methods of Extracting Stones in the Past and the Present."

It is worth mentioning that the Second Seminar on Construction Stones, which was held through the effort of the Ministry of Mines and Metals with the cooperation of Shiraz University, will continue for three days until 8/16/1370 [7 October 1991].

Commentary Advocates Overseeing Bakeries

92AS0174F Tehran ABRAR in Persian 12 Oct 91 p 9

[Text] It is not clear why no organization is able to respond to the situation of lack of supervision and control over bakeries. When every day the mass media of our country, quoting the citizens, report the disastrous situation of the bakeries, including the baking process, hygiene and uncontrolled closures, but not the slightest reaction is observed on the part of the officials, do those in charge of the flour and bread doubt the truth of such reports or, God forbid, are they unable to solve the problems?

There is no need for studies and research to eliminate this doubt. Rather the clear examples are found in abundance in the city. Hence, a huge expense will not be imposed on the budget for studies and research into the situation of the controllers of the bakeries.

In regards to the sensitivity that existed previously in this area, you have certainly heard that in the recent past some of the kings threw violating bakers into their own ovens as a lesson to others. Such tales might be exaggerations, but even if there is no truth in such violent actions and the spread of such notions by word of mouth, it indicates the importance and sensitivity that existed in the past with regard to bread and bakeries. But, unfortunately, today the bakers' guild is placed at the same level as that of sandwich shops, rice and kabob restaurants, and supermarkets. If a rice and kabob restaurant or even a grocery store is closed in one area, certainly nothing will happen; it will have no effect on the situation of the public needs. But if a bakery refuses to bake one day, for any justifiable or unjustifiable reason, certainly the people of that area will face a great deal of problems. Often such a closure results in the disruption of the conditions in neighboring bakeries, because the customers are forced to go to the nearby bakeries, and subsequently the people of a greater area will suffer hardship.

To improve the supervision and quantitative and qualitative control in this area, there are certainly numerous national solutions, including the following steps.

Considering that the owners of bakeries, like the owners of some professions, would not mind investing their

capital in businesses that do the business of one year in one night, it is possible for some of them to change professions, with the imposition of some restrictions. On the other hand, considering the important point that the nutrition of our culture depends greatly on bread, it would appear necessary to prevent the decrease in the number of bakeries at any price. Hence, we propose that the transfer of the ownership of bakeries, like the orange taxis, be placed at the disposal of the government or any other responsible organization so that, first, the bakeries will feel responsible with regard to their important and sensitive duty and be unable to change their profession or sell their bakery. Second, by imposing this policy, it will be possible to have full supervision on a regular basis to increase the quality of the baking process, observing health standards and precise and proper weighing of bread.

Talesh Inhabitants Plant Kiwi Instead of Rice

92AS0324C Tehran ABRAR in Persian 18 Nov 91 p 9

[Text] Following the severe stagnation of the rice market over the last few years in the municipality of Talesh, farmers in this area are gradually turning their fields into orchards for kiwi and fuji fruits and peanut patches.

The correspondent from the IRNA reports that in view of the favorable land and water conditions in the municipality of Talesh, the cultivation of kiwi and fuji fruits and peanuts will gradually see a striking increase in this area.

According to an agricultural insider, currently 65 hectares of the agricultural land in Talesh have been given to the cultivation of peanuts in the Kashfi, Jukandan, Asalem, and Lisa va Limar, where each hectare yields about 5 million rials profit to the farmers, and this is about four times the profitability of rice.

Official Details Policies, Training of Security Forces

92AS0160F Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian
7 Oct 91 p 3

[Interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Abdollah Mohammadi-Esfahani, the training deputy for the ideological-political organization of the security forces, by reporters on 6 October 1991; place not given]

[Text] News Division. The policies and programs of the deputy for training of the ideological-political organization of the security forces were explained.

According to a report by our correspondent, Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Abdollah Mohammadi-Esfahani, the training deputy for the ideological-political organization of the security forces, made an announcement yesterday morning to reporters in a press conference about the programs of this deputy office for personnel training and said: The most essential, primary mission of the ideological-political organization is the training and education of the forces, because the higher the level of belief and political awareness of this group, the more successful they will be in carrying out their duties.

Referring to the point that no more than four months have passed since the establishment of this deputy office, he said: The previous training, for various reasons, did not sufficiently meet the ideological-political needs of the present security forces.

He added: This deputy office, despite the abundant problems, with unceasing efforts and rapid action, succeeded within about four months in planning six training programs, with 12 programs in the process of being completed. Then, after preparing the training text, it announced the implemental instructions, which have been implemented since 2 Mehr [24 September] this year, throughout the country and the various centers of security forces which have been covered by its training. Also, another 12 training programs are being completed, some of which are up to 95 percent complete.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammadi added: Our first training program is a correspondence training program for commanders. The above is a six-month course, and we have two courses every year. The subjects include political history and Islamic management. The examination for this course is handled by this deputy office in person.

The second training program of the security forces is a review of a discussion course for clerics employed in the ideological-political office of this force throughout the country. The training will last six months and be offered twice a year. This is a correspondence course, and the subjects include political history, ethics, theology, and ideology. The examination is by correspondence and is handled by this deputy office.

He added: Our third training program is for the cadre personnel of the force. Training in this division will be done at two levels, high school diploma and higher, and below the high school diploma.

Such a training session will take six months, with two hours per week during service. The subjects for those below the level of high school diploma are ethics and Islamic management and for those with high school diploma and upper management, ethics, and assertiveness.

The deputy for training of the organization said: The training program of the military centers is our fourth training program, because at this juncture the appropriate age and time conditions raise the level of training output.

The duration of training is repeated once every two months and lasts 60 hours. Training in this section includes two parts: below high school diploma and diploma and higher. For those with less than a high school diploma, the training is 60 hours and includes Islamic ethics and regulations. For those with a high school diploma and higher, training is 60 hours, including 30 hours of culture and ideological principles.

The instructions for the training of the military centers were announced more than a month ago and will be based on new texts, at most within the next month.

Mr. Mohammadi-Esfahani added: Training in the non-commissioned officer centers is the fifth training program. This course lasts one year, and the subjects include theology, the Koran, religious rules, methods of political analysis, the lives of the infallible imams, Islamic ethics and ideology. This program was implemented a month ago.

Concerning the last training program of this organization, he said: The training of officers in the University of Security Sciences in Parandak is one of our latest training programs. We have two training programs in the University of Security Sciences. Thirty credit hours are devoted to ideological-political subjects, and 12 credit hours of this is the same as in other training centers, and the texts are the same. Eighteen units also are planned by the deputy office of training, the text of which has been prepared.

He mentioned the number of the projects that this deputy office is researching, planning and ratifying as 12 and added: Of these plans, 90 percent of the research and planning operations have been completed.

In conclusion, he said: There are problems and shortcomings that can be resolved with the efforts of the officials, the Friday imams and scholars. These problems include the shortage of training space, low levels of teaching wages compared to other noneducational training centers, lack of justification of some of the related officials in regards to training, and lack of experienced teachers, which affects the lowering of the quality of the security. For this purpose, we request of the worthy teachers, scholars and Friday imams to spiritually and ideologically support the security forces in order that they carry out their duties properly.

New Army Third Combat Brigade Formed

92AS0224A Tehran ABRAR in Persian 12 Oct 91 p 9

[Text] In the presence of the Revolutionary Guard infantry commander, Thursday morning, the Third Combat Brigade of the 25th Special Karbala Army was formed at Chalus.

The central news unit reports from Sari that in the ceremonies for the beginning of this brigade's work, attended by Majles deputies from the cities of West

Azarbayjan and local officials, a talk was given by Army Commander Brigadier General Mostafa Izadi, Revolutionary Guard infantry commander. He discussed the sacrifices made by the Revolutionary Guard infantry personnel during the eight years of sacred defense, and said: These forces must continue to be strengthened as the strong and loyal arm of the revolution. The formation of this brigade is a prominent example of the exalted leader of the revolution's concern for the matter of expanding and strengthening the revolutionary guard infantry forces.

Tehran Telephone Code Changes Announced

92AS0289D Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian
5 Nov 91 p 3

[Text] News service. The chart of the Tehran center telephone code changes, at the traffic load exchange stage, was announced by the Ministry of Post, Telegraph, and Telephone.

In contacting the public relations office of the Ministry of Post, Telegraph, and Telephone about the changes of the Tehran center telephone codes, the latest chart of the Tehran code changes at the traffic load exchange stage until yesterday morning was placed at the disposal of our reporter as follows:

	Old Codes	New Codes
1. Qods Center	690	800
	699	809
2. Alghadir	37	38
3. Seyyed ol-Shohada'	57	570
4. Fard Asadi	90	400
5. Piruzi	498	378
	499	379
6. Madani	415	465
	416	466
7. Raja'i	440	489
	449	480
8. Navvab-Safavi	454	504
9. Be'sat	455	505
10. Hafez	385	645

Plan Views Dividing Mazandaran Into 2 Provinces

92AS0289B Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian
5 Nov 91 p 15

[Interview with Mr. Qorbani, political security deputy governor of Mazandaran, by IRNA; place and date not given]

[Text] The plan to divide Mazandaran Province into two independent provinces of Mazandaran and Tabarestan is being studied.

Mr. Qorbani, the political security deputy governor general of Mazandaran announced this matter in an exclusive interview with IRNA and added: The new province, for which the proposed name is Tabarestan, will have Gorgan as its capital. It will be about 20,000 square kilometers large and have a population of 1.2 million people and will be comprised of the cities of Kordkay, Bandar Torkaman, Gorgan, 'Aliabad, Gonbad-e Kavus, and Minudasht.

He said: The Province of Mazandaran, because of its size and the long distances between the cities and the capital of the province, has always had many problems with

regard to attending to the economic and social situation of the people. With the implementation of this plan to divide the province, an important part of these problems will be resolved.

He emphasized: The province being divided will have very positive effects on improving the economic and social conditions of the people of the eastern part of Mazandaran.

The issue of dividing the province was also raised on Sunday and studied in the joint assembly of the representatives of the people of Mazandaran in the Majles and the officials of the executive branch of the Province, which was held in Babolsar.

Tribal Census Figures Released

92AS0289A Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian
5 Nov 91 p 14

[Text] Economic Division. Based on the results of the social and economic census of the migrating tribes of the country, in Tir 1366 [22 June-22 July 1987], the Mamyund (Miyund) tribe had 6 clans and 725 branches (the name of the smallest migrating unit in the Mamyund tribe).

The Mamyund tribe, with 6,768 families and a population of 40,087, comprises 3.8 percent of the families and 3.5 percent of the migrating tribal population of the country.

In the Mamyund tribe, for every 100 women, there are 114 men. In other words, the gender ratio in the tribe is 114 [as published].

Of the Mamyund tribe population, 52.3 percent are under 15 years of age, 45.4 percent between the ages of 15 and 64, and 2.3 percent are 65 and older.

In Tir 1366 [22 June-22 July 1987], the population of males 6 years of age and older in the Mamyund tribe was 70 percent employed and the female population 6 years of age and older was only 18 percent employed.

Among the population of 10 years and older of the Mamyund tribe, 54 percent of the men and 75.5 percent of the women have married at least once.

Of the 6,768 families of the Mamyund tribe, 6 percent have motorcycles, 46.1 percent have radios, and 2 percent have gas stoves.

In 97.5 of the families, the main fuel for cooking and heating is wood and charcoal; in 2.3 percent of the families, "animal fuel"; and in 2 percent of the families, kerosene.

In Tir 1366 [22 June-22 July 1987], the number of small livestock (sheep, lambs, goats, and kids) in the families of the Mamyund tribe totaled 551,564 head. Of the total of the families, 3 percent had no small livestock, 43.2 percent had less than 50 head of livestock, and 9 percent had more than 500 head of small livestock. Based on the data of this census, during the "past summer migration," "past winter migration" and "the course of traveling

back and forth," families of the Mamyund tribe paid 1,313 million rials for the use of pastures and feeding their livestock. According to the administration of the public relations office of the central census bureau of Iran and based on the available information from this census, the annual milk production of the livestock of the Mamyund tribe is 13,823 tons; annual sheep's wool production, 257,780 kg; and goat hair, 157,134 kg.

Most families of the Mamyund tribe are occupied in the production of one or several handicrafts for their own use or for sale. In Tir 1366 [22 June-22 July 1987], 3,616 families engaged in the weaving of carpets and rugs, 5,694 families in the weaving of tents, and 1,132 families in the weaving of kilims, other pileless rugs, woolen cloth and packsaddle bags.

Based on the data of this census, 24.3 percent of the families moved with the livestock in the traditional winter migration and 24.1 percent in the summer migration.

Semnan Province Census Figures Released

92AS0239C Tehran ABRAR in Persian 3 Nov 91 p 9

[Text] According to the census for the year 1370 [21 March 1991-20 March 1992], the rate of population growth in Semnan Province reached 1.9 percent, and this is a 1.5-percent decrease from the rate in the previous census in the year 1365 [21 March 1986-20 March 1987].

The chief of the Semnan Province Plan and Budget Organization discussed the results of the latest census in this province at a press conference yesterday morning. He said: Based on this census, the population in Semnan Province this year is 457,904, an increase of 40,849 compared to the year 1365.

He added: Of this number, 282,075, or 62 percent, live in urban areas, and 175,829, or 38 percent, live in the province's rural areas. He noted: In the period between the 1365 and 1370 censuses, 3 percent of Semnan Province's rural population was lost and was added to the urban population.

Concerning the number of workers in Semnan Province, Mr. Farzaneh said: Based on the preliminary results of statistics on the population in the province, 110,245 people are employed in various economic sectors, 67,895 of whom are employed in cities, the rest in rural areas. He added: 11,895 people have been added to the number of workers in this province, and the rate of unemployment is 8.1 percent, a 2.6-percent decrease compared to the year 1365. He also announced that there are 20,186 production and service workplaces in Semnan Province and said: Of these, 13,986 are in urban areas, and 6,200 are in rural areas.

Continuing this interview, Mr. Madah, deputy governor-general of Semnan Province for the plan and budget, discussed this province's population indicators, and added: In the province population statistics project, 100,409 families were counted, 63 percent living in urban areas and 37 percent living in rural areas. He said:

The number of families increased 9.9 percent since five years ago. Likewise, the rate of population growth in the urban areas is 2.8 percent and 0.5 percent in the rural areas. Concerning the number of literate people in this province, he said: Based on the preliminary results of this census, 77.3 percent of the population of Semnan Province is literate, which is a 6.5 percent increase from five years ago. It is noted that in the 1365 census the population of Semnan Province was 417,035, and the rate of population growth was 3.4 percent.

Mazandaran Faces Waste Disposal Problem

92AS0289C Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 6 Nov 91 p 4

[Text] The shortage of suitable land for waste disposal in Mazandaran Province, which threatens the health of its citizens, has become an environmental crisis in the province.

An authoritative report by the Environmental Protection Agency in this connection indicates that at the present time the collection and transportation of trash in most cities is handled in an unsafe manner and in many cases very old techniques are used. Lack of awareness and attention to this issue on the part of people continues to escalate this crisis.

This report, with reference to the pollution of surface and underground water due to waste disposal in Mazandaran, states: Given the fact that the province of Mazandaran is considered an important agricultural center and has a high underground water level, the discharge of various kinds of waste in improper places, particularly along the course of streams in many areas of cities and next to rivers, results in seepage into rivers, which, in addition to polluting the river waters, endangers aquatic life.

In addition, the use of river water by farmers threatens the health of this hardworking stratum.

Another section of this report states: The migration of villagers into cities and the increase in urban attractions have disrupted the natural and physical composition of the cities of this province, and the balance of human activities and nature has been upset in these areas.

The report of the environmental expert on the whole divides waste into three groups: urban and domestic waste; building and industrial waste; and infectious waste from treatment centers, laboratories, medical centers and slaughter houses, and concludes that the dangers resulting from the spread of waste in the environment and its role in increasing the numbers of animals that spread disease as well as animals that feed on waste and individuals who feed on their meat and milk all place human beings at serious risk of contracting various diseases.

In conclusion, emphasizing the education of citizens thorough the media, the report recommends three methods of hygienic disposal of waste:

A. Changing domestic waste to raw materials or the preparation and installation of compost factories to change appropriate materials to fertilizer.

B. Hygienic burial of waste in the ground.

C. Sterilization of waste with waste-burning machinery.

[Reported by the] Islamic Republic News Agency in Sari.

Eslamabad-e Gharb Drinking Water Polluted

92WN0184A Tehran ABRAR in Persian 12 Nov 91 p 9

[Text] Because the drinking water in Eslamabad-e Gharb is polluted, the city's health center has advised the people to use boiled water.

Regarding this matter, yesterday an aide in this municipality's water organization told a correspondent from the IRNA: According to a report from the Bakhteran Province Health Center, the drinking water in Eslamabad-e Gharb is polluted due to the lack of chlorinated disinfectants.

He said: These substances, which are obtained in Esfahan, have not been sent to this city for six months.

Nationwide Narcotics Seizures Detailed

92AS0174H Tehran ABRAR in Persian 14 Oct 91 p 9

[Text] News service—The officials of the central anti-narcotics office of the security forces in the past 48 hours discovered and seized about 95 kg of various kinds of narcotics throughout the country.

According to the public relations office of the central anti-narcotics office of the security forces, the above-mentioned seizures took place in various provinces, as follows:

Bam. The security officials in the "Zamashir" station suspected a passerby on foot and after searching and interrogating him, discovered seven and a half kg of opium juice on him.

'Aliabad, Mazandaran. Following the obtaining of information provided by a resident of Rezaabad about the production and distribution of narcotics, the personnel of the security region of 'Aliabad went to the location and, in searching the above-mentioned person's home, uncovered 32 kg of opium.

Yazd. The personnel of Martyr Madani Station, while inspecting passing cars, succeeded in finding 17.72 kg of opium juice along with 1.11 kg of opium in a Peykan car. In this connection, the suspects were arrested.

Kerman. The security personnel of the "Bagheyn" station, in their inspection of passing vehicles, found six kg of hashish on three bus passengers and arrested the suspects.

Mashhad. Following the report on the purchase and sale of narcotics by a narcotics production and distribution ring, the security personnel of Mashhad, after special efforts and surveillance, succeeded in identifying the

members of the gang and subsequently uncovered 7 kg of opium, 1 kg of heroin, one 11-bullet weapon, 1 Honda-125 engine, and some cash.

Khorasan. The personnel of the anti-narcotics office of the security region of Khorasan in two sting operations succeeded in uncovering one kg of heroin from the members of a smuggling family. In this connection, two persons were arrested.

Kerman. The security personnel of Kerman region became suspicious of a passerby and, after inspection of his person and belongings, uncovered 2.59 kg of opium juice and arrested the suspect.

Birjand. The security personnel, in the stop and search procedures at the "Showkatabad" station, succeeded in uncovering 12 kg of opium on the 4 female passengers of a bus. In this connection, the suspects were arrested.

Kerman. The personnel of the anti-narcotics office of the security forces in the Kerman region, with a permit from the judicial authorities, inspected the home of a smuggler and uncovered 5.6 kg of opium. In this connection, the suspect was also arrested.

Qom. The security personnel stationed at the Kashan-Qom road succeeded in finding four and a half kg of opium juice on two passengers while inspecting a passenger bus. In this connection, the suspects were also arrested.

Counternarcotics Meeting Held

92AS0162D Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 3 Oct 91 p 4

[Text] Morteza Mohammad Khan, general manager of National Customs, spoke yesterday at the first meeting of managers of the antinarcotics campaign to be held at the 12 Farvardin Police Complex. He said: Today the biggest smuggling item after narcotics is video tape recorders and video tapes of a trite nature.

He warned: If we do not think about fighting video smugglers today, we will in reality be dealing a death blow to our children. At the meeting of managers of the antinarcotics campaign, Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi-Tabrizi, national public prosecutor, also spoke. He said: The judiciary will not show the slightest lenience in its dealings with smugglers, and to fight the imperialist smuggling plot, various classes must be mobilized, just as they were in time of war.

General Za'eri, security forces deputy commander for security, also spoke at this gathering. He said: In the last six months, officials in the antismuggling campaign have been able to confiscate 10,000 video devices and 50,000 video tapes of films of a trite nature from smugglers.

Dr. Zargar, chief of the National Cultural Heritage Organization, said in a talk: Smuggling ancient artifacts is the most lucrative form of smuggling, and recent steps taken by the police and the judiciary have somewhat reduced the smuggling of antiques.

Kerman Narcotics Seizures Detailed

92AS0239A Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian
30 Oct 91 p 9

[Text] Kerman—JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI Correspondent—The political ideology department of the Kerman police district announced: In continuation of the relentless and persistent struggle against the merchants of death and with around-the-clock efforts by officials of the Kerman police district, during the last month 129 kg of narcotics including heroin, opium residue, and opium were confiscated and six armed operations were carried out against insurgents and smugglers.

Likewise in this period a video machine, six video films of a trite nature, 11 stolen automobiles and motorcycles, 15 weapons of various types, nine rifle magazine loaders, 230 combat rifle rounds and one 1,000-channel Japanese wireless unit were discovered.

The report from the political ideology department of the Kerman police district states that in other activities by Kerman police officials, 6,660 litres of alcoholic beverages and 3.7 million rials in cash were confiscated and 53 suspects and addicts were arrested in connection with narcotics, along with two armed insurgents and 33 thieves.

Official Details Tuberculosis Center's Activities

92AS0224F Tehran ABRAR in Persian 19 Oct p 9

[Text] Patients at the Yazd Province Anti-Tuberculosis Center are mostly non-Iranians and mostly Afghans.

The causes of tuberculosis are psychological pressure, the lack of good food, housing, group living, and heavy labor.

Studies conducted at the Regional Anti-Tuberculosis Center show that 95 percent of those afflicted with tuberculosis in this province are non-Iranians.

Dr. Esfandiari, speaking as an official of this center at the seminar to study tuberculosis, which began at the amphitheater at the Yazd College of Gerontology, also said: Patients at the Yazd Province Anti-Tuberculosis Center are mostly non-Iranians and mostly Afghans, and this makes it difficult to diagnose them and administer treatment. He added: The causes of tuberculosis among these people are psychological pressure, the lack of good food and housing, living in groups and heavy labor, lack of awareness of health issues, and other things.

In this regard he called upon the relevant officials to exercise more care concerning the entry and departure from the country of these people. Elsewhere in his talk he discussed tuberculosis among the classes of society. He said: Based on studies conducted, 33 percent of the

potters in Mibad municipality are afflicted with tuberculosis, and most of them are being treated.

At this seminar, which is being held by Martyr Saduqi Medical Sciences University of Yazd, and which was attended by a group of professors, specialists and students in the medical sciences, Dr. Rezavi, research assistant at Yazd University, also said: In general, the factors contributing to this illness are considered to be economic and social poverty, social factors and natural disasters such as floods, famine, and other things. Continuing, he said: Research conducted at the Yazd Infertility Center shows that a great many of the people who have blocked Fallopian tubes and cannot get pregnant are afflicted with tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis, Malaria, AIDS Cases Detailed

92WE0152A Tehran ABRAR in Persian 18 Nov 91 p 3

[Text] Dr. Cheraghchi, general manager of the Ministry of Health Care, Treatment, and Medical Education's Anticontagious Disease Office, said: There has been a striking decrease in the spread of contagious diseases in the country compared to the years before the triumph of the Islamic revolution.

He said: Malaria has now been confined to five municipalities in the southern part of the country; 90 percent of the malaria patients are in Bandar 'Abbas, Minab, and Chah Bahar in the province of Sistan va Baluchestan and in Kohnuj in the province of Kerman. The rest are in other parts of the country.

He said: To fight malaria in these areas a strike project has been prepared that will cost 30 billion rials, which will take eight years, and when implemented, this disease will be completely under control in the country.

Dr. Cheraghchi discussed AIDS in the country. He said: This disease is found mostly in patients afflicted with blood disease who have used imported blood products, and this problem exists everywhere in the world, because until 1974 experts did not know that blood products could also carry AIDS.

Speaking at a national anticontagious disease seminar at the Dizin Hotel, he said: Since 1365 [21 March 1986-20 March 1987] only 39 cases of AIDS have been found in Iran, and there are 170 people infected with the AIDS virus, which is 6.2 percent of those patients who have received blood transfusions. In other countries this figure is 15 percent.

The general manager of the Anticontagious Disease Office then discussed the tuberculosis situation in the country. He said: In this regard the country is divided into three regions. In some areas the statistics are quite low, and in some areas we have a relatively good situation, and also in some areas one in 1,000 persons has tuberculosis. To fight that, a national antituberculosis commission has been formed.

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